

Grenade wounds Gaza residents

GAZA (R) — A hand grenade thrown at an Israeli army patrol exploded in the main street of Gaza Sunday, killing a Palestinian resident and wounding four others, security officials said. The grenade was hurled into an Israeli army vehicle but a soldier threw it out into the street before it exploded, the officials said. Gaza, the main town in the densely-populated Palestinian Gaza Strip territory, has been the scene of periodic protests against Israeli occupation though it was not affected by last week's disturbances in the Arab West Bank.

Aeroflot hijackers surrender

ANKARA (R) — A Soviet Aeroflot airliner was hijacked to Turkey Sunday by three East German gunmen who forced it to land at the Black Sea port of Sinop before surrendering to Turkish security forces, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported. The news agency said the men asked for political asylum. It said a flight engineer and two passengers were taken to hospital suffering from injuries sustained when the hijackers took over the plane but the remaining crew and 38 passengers were unhurt. The news agency said the T-104 plane was hijacked over Odessa but did not say what its intended route was.

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Mubarak urges U.S. troops to stay in Lebanon

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Sunday advised a group of U.S. congressmen that American troops should stay in Lebanon until a settlement was reached. A member of the group, John Murtha, told reporters after a meeting with Mr. Mubarak that the Egyptian president talked about "the importance of the American presence in Lebanon and advised us to stay there until the problem is settled." The congressmen visited U.S. troops last week who are serving in Lebanon as part of a three-nation peacekeeping force which includes Italian and French contingents. Mr. Murtha said: "The American troops are doing a good job in Lebanon but the congress is concerned about the difficulties there. We want our troops at home as soon as possible."

Begin to appear before massacre committee today

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin will appear before the judicial inquiry into the Beirut massacres Monday and may reveal how much he knew in advance. Since the commission began sitting almost three weeks ago, public testimony has centred on the military role. Generals and intelligence officers have given volumes of written and oral evidence — most of it in closed sessions — but only one cabinet member, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, has gone before the inquiry. The question repeatedly asked by the three-man commission is what doubts the army had in sending Falangist militia into the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in west Beirut in September to root out any remaining Palestinian commandos.

Kilbi meets Assad

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary General Chadi Kilbi conferred here Sunday with Dr. Nassefuddin Al Assad, President of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research. Dr. Assad briefed Mr. Kilbi on the activities of the academy and its achievements. Mr. Kilbi expressed desire to attend the next academy session.

300 cars take part in annual run from London to Brighton

LONDON (R) — Some 300 vintage cars, including 12 from the United States and over 30 from other countries, took part Sunday in Britain's annual London to Brighton run. First on its way from Hyde Park was the oldest, an 1892 Benz, one of only 13 existing in the world. The run, which the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) organizes, is not a race, is for cars made before 1905. Entrants have to complete the 90 kilometre route in a time limit but can stop as many times as they like or need. The event marked the 86th anniversary of the repeal of a law which required a man with a red flag to precede the early models.

U.S. court reverses libel charge against Penthouse

DENVER (R) — A \$14 million libel judgment against Penthouse magazine, won by a former Miss Wyoming beauty queen, has been reversed by a United States federal appeals court in Denver. In a 2-1 decision, a circuit appeals court ruled it was "impossible" to believe that a Penthouse story about a fictional Miss Wyoming with magical sexual abilities referred to Kimerli Pring, Miss Wyoming of 1978. The ruling on Friday also said the story, in the August 1979 issue of Penthouse, was protected by the first amendment to the U.S. constitution guaranteeing freedom of the press. A federal court in Cheyenne in early 1981 awarded Miss Pring \$26.5 million, but a Cheyenne U.S. district court later reduced the award to \$14.04 million.

Ellemann-Jensen says Jordan's desire for peace is very strong

By Samira Kavar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, who is current president of the European Community's Council of Ministers, said Sunday that his talks with senior Jordanian officials over the past two days here have given him the impression that "Jordan has a very strong positive will" for the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen, who held talks with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh since his arrival on Saturday, voiced great admiration for "the courage and far-sightedness" of the King's statements during an interview with BBC Television four days ago. He added that Jordan's desire to work towards peace is very strong, but he also voiced full understanding of "any reservations being voiced" in this context.

He said that his talks with the

King and Jordanian officials had mainly concentrated on the peace process and the role that could be played by Jordan in achieving peace.

He said that the European Community feels that Jordan has a central role to play in peace negotiations based on the historical fact that the West Bank was occupied by the Israelis from Jordan and on the central role given to Jordan in U.S. President Reagan's Sept. 1 proposals. The European Community, he added, envisages Jordan as participating in peace negotiations "in conjunction with the (Palestine Liberation Org-

anisation) PLO."

He added that following his discussions with the King and Jordanian officials, he had formed the impression that "Jordan does not want to be pushed into acting on behalf of the Palestinians and other Arabs on its own" because if this were to happen it would suffer the consequences alone if the peace process did not lead to anything significant.

He said he had also formed the impression that Jordan wants the PLO "to live up to its responsibility" in accordance with the emphasis placed by the Arab countries on the PLO's role since the Arab summit conference at Rabat in 1974 by taking an active part in the peace process.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said that Jordan wants the European Community to adhere to the diplomatic role that it has been playing over the past several years with regard to the Middle East. He expressed the opinion that over the past months, the United States has been moving closer to the European stand regarding the Middle East.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said that Europe's political role in con-

tributing towards a peaceful Middle East solution could also take the shape of political efforts to convince Israel that it is in its interest to make a positive move towards peace.

He said the European Community regretted Israel's rejection of the Reagan peace proposals, and called for a stop to Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. He said he had been sorry to hear of the plan to construct five new Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank.

The European Community believes in the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people "with all that this implies", he said. The European Community would support any initiative allowing the parties concerned to "sit down together and find out what they can agree upon," he added.

The Danish foreign minister described the European Community's stand on the Middle East as lying "somewhere in between the Reagan peace proposals and the Arab Fez declaration." He said that the European Community regards both the Reagan proposals and the Fez declaration as "a step in the right direction" and added that both provide a framework for just peace.

He said that the Community's stand on the achievement of just peace was based on a demand for "security for all states in the region and justice for all peoples in the region."

Although the European Community does not recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, it fully recognises that the PLO has a central role and should be attached to the peace process in the Middle East, according to Mr. Ellemann-Jensen.

He expressed the view that conditional upon the PLO's "recognition of Israel's right to exist", the PLO should become an active party to any Middle East peace negotiations.

"The Palestinians may never get a better opportunity to be rewarded for a courageous gesture," he added.

Palestinian leaders to meet in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestinian leaders will meet in Damascus in about a week's time to hammer out a strategy for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) over the next year, a senior Palestinian official said Sunday.

Khaled Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinians' parliament-in-exile, told Reuters the meetings would bring together the leaders of all eight commando groups in the PLO as well as other senior Palestinian figures.

The talks will be the most extensive top-level policy session held by the PLO leadership since the movement was forced to evacuate its headquarters in west Beirut in August after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Mr. Fahoum said that once the leaders had agreed on their strategy, the national council would be called into session to discuss it about two weeks after the Damascus meetings ended.

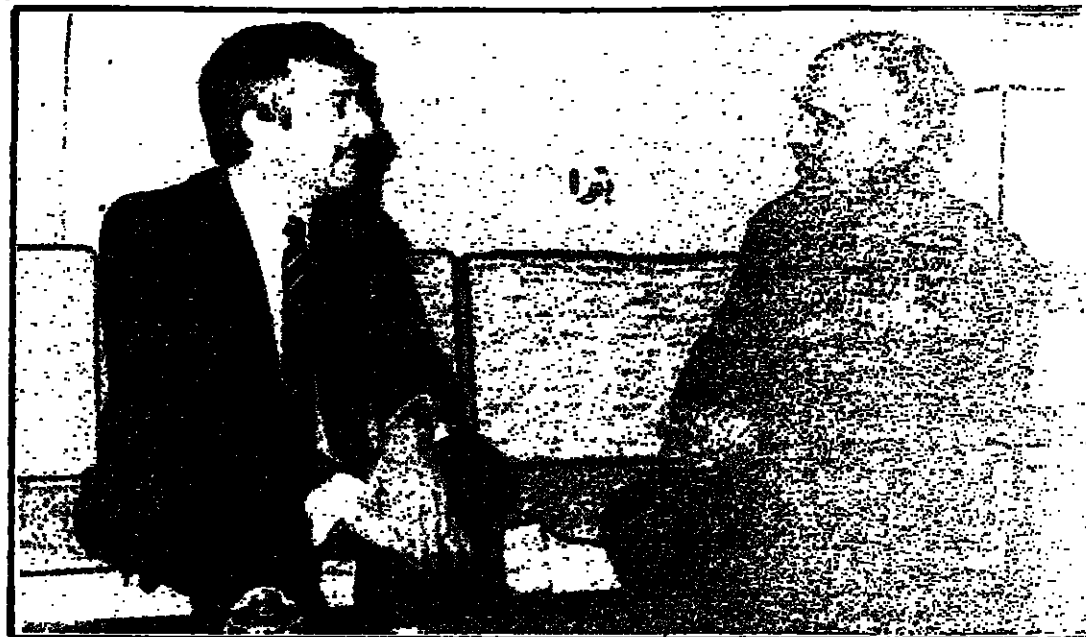
Palestinian sources said the national council, which has 355 members in the Arab World and a further 180 members in Israeli-occupied territories, might meet in Algiers but this was not yet definite.

Thousands of Spanish Catalonians brave rain to cheer Pope

BARCELONA (R) — Hundreds of thousands of people braved heavy rain to cheer Pope John Paul Sunday when he visited Catalonia and made a call for governments to take more action to tackle unemployment.

The pontiff began his day with a visit to Montserrat Abbey, high in the jagged mountains above Barcelona, the spiritual centre of Catalan nationalism and for years a focus of opposition to the Franco dictatorship.

The rain and low clouds prevented the Pope's helicopter lan-



His Majesty King Hussein Sunday confers with President of European Community Council of Ministers Uffe Ellemann-Jensen at the Royal Court (Petra photo)

King urges effective EEC role for Mideast peace

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday urged European countries to exercise a positive and effective role towards achieving peace and establishing stability in the Middle East.

Speaking at a meeting with Mr. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, current president of the European Community Council of Ministers at the Royal Court, King Hussein praised European countries for their understanding of the basic requirements of a just and durable peace that entails total withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories and granting the Palestinian people the right to determine their future on their national soil.

During the audience, King Hussein reviewed with Mr. Ellemann-Jensen the developments of the Palestine problem — the crux of the Middle East conflict — and stressed "the need for establishing a comprehensive peace in the region based on justice and right for the sake of safeguarding the region's

peace, security and stability."

The King also explained the principles of the proposed Arab peace plan adopted at the Fez Arab summit, which, he said, "clearly portrays the unified Arab stand on a just and comprehensive Middle East peace."

The audience was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and the EEC delegation accompanying Mr. Ellemann-Jensen.

The EEC delegation was also received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan with whom he reviewed the situation in the Middle East in general and conditions in the occupied Arab territories in particular.

Earlier Sunday the delegation met with Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh to discuss the Middle East.

The minister reviewed with the delegation the situation in the occupied Arab territories and Israel's practices there to perpetuate its occupation of Arab land.

In a drive to achieve its goals in

the region, Israel has imposed the so-called civilian rule and established the Village Leagues and has been exercising all kinds of economic, financial and political pressure on the Arab population in a bid to force them to abandon their homeland, the minister said.

Mr. Abu Odeh said that the West Bank inhabitants are determined to resist themselves of Israeli rule, and Israel is trying to abort their attempts by all means.

The minister also explained the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship vis-a-vis the Palestine problem. This relationship, he explained, is founded on geographic, cultural, economic, demographic and historical background as well as common aspirations and destiny.

Denmark's Honorary Consul General Tawfiq Kassar Sunday hosted a luncheon for Mr. Ellemann-Jensen and the delegation accompanying him. The luncheon was attended by several prominent Jordanians.

Turks vote on new constitution

ANKARA (R) — Turks voted Sunday for the first time since the military seized power in 1980 to give their verdict on the ruling general's constitutional proposals for the return of elected government.

The 20.7 million voters were simultaneously voting for a new president as, under a special provision included in the constitution, present military head of state Gen. Kenan Evren will become president for seven years if it is approved.

Before the polls opened, government officials predicted a comfortable majority in favour, between 60 and 80 per cent, despite heavy criticism here over the past few months that the constitution does not amount to full democracy.

Voting is compulsory and queues quickly built up at polling stations around the country. Balloting ends at 7 p.m. (1600 GMT) and first results were expected late Sunday night, though the final total is unlikely to emerge before Monday evening.

The constitution gives the president wide powers, including that of ascendancy over parliament, and restricts political activity, personal liberties, the press and trade unions. It frames the system under which Gen. Evren has pledged to restore elected government by spring 1984 at the latest.

As the close of voting approached, officials said polling was

proceeding smoothly with no incident reported.

In Ankara, Gen. Evren cast his ballot in a primary school near the presidential palace. Dressed in civilian clothes, as were his four military colleagues on the ruling national security council, he paused only to pose for a bank of photographers before returning home.

Voters went into a booth to put a slip of white paper for a "yes" vote, or a blue for a "no" vote, into an envelope before posting it in a sealed ballot box.

Former Prime Ministers Sulayman Demirel of the conservative Justice Party and Bulent Ecevit of the left-of-centre Republican People's Party, who are among about 100 former political leaders banned from politics for 10 years under the constitution, declined to tell reporters how they voted.

Mr. Ecevit was recently released from his third jail term since the coup for speaking out against military rule.

The generals countered a wave of criticism of the constitution from newspapers, former politicians and others by banning any campaigning for a "no" vote as well as criticism of several key articles in the document.

ASALA sceptical

BEIRUT (R) — An Armenian guerrilla group described Sun-

day's referendum in Turkey on a new constitution as a comedy, and called on Western States to stop aiding the Turkish government.

In a statement distributed to news agencies here, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) said the vote "constitutes the last act of a comedy," which would lead to a "previously determined result."

It said the referendum was aimed at legalising the present regime, violating the rights of Armenians and other peoples in Turkey, and freeing Turkey's allies of any embarrassment about supporting it.

Under the new constitution, Turkey's ruling generals plan to restore elected government by 1984.

The ASALA statement urged public opinion in Western countries to press their governments to "stop the aid that they were furnishing to the fascist regime."

The publication of the statement showed that ASALA, most radical of several Armenian groups fighting for an independent homeland in eastern Turkey, is still functioning in Beirut despite the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and subsequent Lebanese government crackdown on armed factions.

Turkish newspapers have charged that ASALA has moved to the Greek-speaking port of Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot authorities have denied this.

MIDDLE EAST

Who speaks for the innocent?

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a pamphlet published by the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, U.S., on the Israeli-Lebanese war.

Israel's June 1982 invasion of Lebanon has once again brought the horror of war to the front pages of our newspapers. Every day we encounter photographs depicting the suffering of children and civilians in Lebanon. Each new war has brought with it a new technology of destruction. So it has been in Lebanon, where effects of the latest antipersonnel weapons are more lethal than ever before.

The American Friends Service Committee has always deplored the use of antipersonnel weapons. During the Vietnam War era, NARMIC staff worker Eric Prochaska wrote *The Simple Art of Murder*, a report which graphically illustrated the United States' new technology of weapons specifically designed to kill human beings. Now reports from the conflict in Lebanon describe indiscriminate use of these U.S.-made weapons against areas highly concentrated with civilians. These weapons are the latest in sophistication, sold to Israel by the United States, and manufactured by American corporations such as Honeywell, Aerojet-General, and Bulova.

On June 3, 1982, Shlomo Argov, the Israeli ambassador to London, was shot and gravely wounded by a would-be assassin. There was an angry outcry from Israel, although the PLO denied responsibility for the attack. Blaming the attempted assassination on the PLO, Israel launched eight air attacks around Beirut, Lebanon. The PLO responded by firing rockets into Northern Israel. While there was damage to Israeli towns and cities, no one was injured, and only one Israeli civilian died of a heart attack.

On June 6 a ceasefire was negotiated, to begin at 6 a.m. Middle Eastern time. At 11 a.m. that day, however, Israel launched a massive invasion into Lebanon. Israel's stated goal was to clear PLO guerrillas from a 23 kilometre buffer zone north of the Israeli-Lebanese border. Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon ordered three armoured brigades and an infantry brigade across UNIFIL-controlled land into Lebanon. Soon the Israelis had captured the PLO stronghold at Beaufort Castle and were conducting land, air, and sea strikes on Sidon, Tyre and Beirut. Syrian occupation troops in Lebanon responded in alarm, many of them fleeing Beirut. Reinforcements and additional SAM-6 missiles were sent into the Bekaa Valley by Syria. Within a few days it was clear that Israel had intentions far beyond the 23 kilometre zone they had originally targeted. Sharon's strategy apparently was to eliminate the PLO from Lebanon and chase Syrian troops back into their own country.

It is not clear how many soldiers

and civilians from both sides have been killed and wounded since the beginning of the invasion on June 6. A telex from an AFSC worker in Beirut said "suffering of civilians incalculable." Many Lebanese and Palestinian children and other civilians are among the dead. An estimated 300,000 people have had to flee their homes to live in crowded refugee camps.

"I have never seen it so severe," said Dr. Ammal Shamma, a Lebanese-American who works in the emergency room at Berber Hospital in Beirut. "In normal times, maybe ten per cent of casualties cases require admission." But now, 30 per cent are D.O.A. (dead on arrival) and half of the rest require admission."

The use of U.S.-made antipersonnel weapons is restricted by arms agreements between the United States and Israel. Israel claims that it has tried to refrain from using such weapons in areas with heavy concentrations of civilians. Inevitably, however, given the proximity of PLO forces to civilians, the bombs have wounded non-combatants. Press reports from Beirut indicate that cluster bombs were used against civilians in Palestinian refugee camps and that an Armenian hospital in the Bekaa Valley was bombed. (*Philadelphia Inquirer* 6/30/82).

Antipersonnel weapons

Cluster bombs

The Israelis use two kinds of cluster bombs purchased from the United States, the CBU 58 and the Mk 20 Rocket. Each of them consists of a 21 metre aluminium canister. The CBU 58 contains 650 bomblets, each slightly larger than a golf ball. The Rocket contains 247 around a metre-shaped bomblets designed to pierce armour. A nose fuse on the canister is detonated either by a timer or a radar transmission. After the fuse explodes, air resistance causes the canister to open, releasing the bomblets in a doughnut pattern about 120 kilometres in diameter. Bombs on the CBU 58 bomblets cause them to spin rapidly, which arms the firing mechanism. The bomblets explode on impact. The CBU 58 is no longer being manufactured in the United States.

Honeywell is one of the major manufacturers of parts for cluster bombs. That corporation sold 23,200 rounds of the Mk 20 Rocket to the Air Force this year for about \$60 million. In July 1982, Honeywell was awarded a new \$8.9 million contract by the army to manufacture fuzes for a new cluster-type artillery shell. The shell will contain a cluster of mines designed to destroy either tanks or personnel. Another type of anti-armour cluster munition is being developed by Honeywell and Avco Corp. of Greenwich, Conn. The bomblets in these weapons would have individual sensors enabling them to zero in on specific targets.

According to a letter from the Southeast Asia Resource Centre,

a nongovernmental organisation based in Washington, D.C., dozens of Laotian farmers are still being killed or maimed when they accidentally dig up bomblets in their fields, ten years after the bombing has ceased. How many innocent Lebanese and Palestinians will continue to be terrorised by these weapons a decade from now?

The U.S. government claims that the kinds of cluster bombs used by Israel are primarily designed as anti-personnel weapons and would not normally recommend them for use as anti-personnel weapons. Israel signed an agreement with the U.S. in the early 1970's restricting the use of cluster bombs. The weapons, according to a U.S. official, are not to be used against civilians or in or near cities. A 1978 agreement reaffirmed Israel's commitment to use cluster bombs only against "fortified military positions" and only if attacked by more than one country.

White phosphorus

White phosphorus is an inc-

Antipersonnel mines

Several kinds of mines have been used by the Israelis in Lebanon. One type of mine described in newspaper reports is shot through shells and scattered on the ground, where it hides in the grass or on the street. They have aluminium casings with metal alloy pop-up wings which hold the detonators upright. After the shelling has stopped, a person happening by may touch it off.

Ammunition

New technical developments in ammunition include more sensitive fuzing systems, more versatile multi-option fuzes, more powerful explosives to increase velocity, extend range, and increase penetrating power, and antipersonnel fragmentation warheads. When fragmentation warheads pierce tank armour, they may ricochet and pass through human flesh several dozen times at all points of the body and from all directions simultaneously. Most howitzers and field artillery

obtained from the U.S. by Israel are F-15 Eagles and F-16s. The F-15 can reach speeds up to Mach 2.54 (1,676 mph), and is capable of carrying a variety of air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles and bombs, including demolition bombs and fire bombs, and has a capacity for fifteen CBU-532 B 680-lb. antipersonnel fragmentation bomblet dispensers. The F-16 can reach speeds of Mach 2 (1,400 mph) and is armed with a 1 x M61A1 Vulcan 20 millimetre cannon and can hold 2 x AIM Sidewinder AAM on its wings. The Sidewinder is one of the most lethal of this model ever developed. In the 1973 Yom Kippur War, this weapon achieved 92 per cent kills per engagement.

The sophistication of these aircraft was borne out several times in engagements with Russian-made Syrian MiGs and SA-6 missiles. Israeli fighter-bombers wiped out Syria's missile batteries in the Bekaa Valley and downed twenty-two MiG 21 and MiG 23 warplanes. Few of the Israeli planes were harmed in the exchange.

The balance of forces

American-made and Israeli weapons used by Israel in the invasion of Lebanon are by far the most sophisticated and lethal of any in the conflict. There is nothing in the Syrian airforce which can match the American aircraft, according to a British air expert. MiG 25s, the best of the Syrian aircraft, are described as "a capable aircraft but a little more elderly than the 15's and 16's." They were clearly no match for the Israeli fighter-bombers. The most advanced antitank guided missile in the Syrian arsenal, the Soviet AT-4, is about eight years behind the United States in technology. Israeli troops are some of the best-trained in the Middle East, according to some reports.

The PLO owns no airforce or navy. They are solely a guerrilla presence. Their weapons consist primarily of Soviet anti-aircraft guns, antitank rockets, heavy machine guns, 130 millimetre artillery, and Kalashnikov rifles. They reportedly receive some American-made weapons through Saudi Arabia. The *New York Times* said Israel's capture of PLO weapons stores revealed that the guerrillas had far more weapons than they could possibly use. The PLO have about 5-7,000 troops in west Beirut and perhaps a maximum of 22,000 in all of Lebanon.

Conclusions

Israel's invasion of Lebanon is one more chapter in the history of violence and terrorism in the Middle East and in Lebanon itself. No doubt all sides have been guilty of the slaying of the innocent, whether deliberate or inadvertent. Israel's proclaimed intention for their military action is the liberation of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. And yet the lives of countless innocent Palestinian and Lebanese civilians

Who makes Antipersonnel weapons?

Cluster Bombs and Shells

Aerojet Corp.	Akron, Oh.	Honey, Inc.	Minneapolis, Mn.
Avco Corp.	Greenwich, Cn.	Melpar, Inc.	Fairfax, Va.
Hamilton	Lancaster, Pa.	Motorola	Schaumburg, Il.
Technologies			
Heckethorn	Dyersburg, Tn.		
Mfg. Co.			

Phosphorus Shells

ACF Industries.	St. Louis, Mo.	Eisen Bros.	Lodi, NJ
INC Carter Carburetor Div.			
Alcan Aluminum Corp.	Riverside, Ca.	Engineering Research, Inc.	Indianapolis, In.
American Technical Machinery Corp.	Mt. Vernon, NY	G.I.E. Corp.	Buffalo, NY
Bulova Watch Co., American Standard Div.	Providence, RI	Independent Lock Co., Defence Products Div.	Fitchburg, Ma.
Chamberlain Mfg. Corp.	Elmhurst, Il.	Kennedy Van Saun Corp.	Danville, Pa.
Chamberlain Mfg. Corp.	New Bedford, Ma.	Keystone Mfg. Co.	Boston, Ma.
Chamberlain Mfg. Corp.	Waterloo, Ia.	Walter Kidde & Co., Inc.	Belleville, NJ
Day & Zimmer-Man, Inc.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Lear Siegler, Inc.	Anaheim, Ca.
Mattatuck Mfg. Co.	Waterbury, Ct.		

have been sacrificed to achieve these objectives. As a pacifist organization, the American Friends Service Committee takes no sides in the Middle East conflict. Ad as an organization of conscience, we deplore the violence and death propagated by Israel, its Christian Phalangist allies, Syria, and the PLO. The AFSC asks for a negotiated political settlement to the Middle East crisis. We plea, for the sake of the innocent men, women and children in Lebanon; for an end to the violence and killing.

Since 1974, the United States has provided \$20 billion in various kinds of aid, including loans and grants, to Israel. Israel has bought \$9.9 billion worth of arms from the United States in the same time period. These same weapons are responsible for the latest violence in Lebanon on the part of Israel. Representative Clement J. Zablocki, (D. Wis), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has stated that Israel has clearly broken the law but the administration neglected to inform Congress of the violation. Senator Henry Jackson said, on CBS *News Face the Nation*, that Israel technically violated the law barring offensive use of American weapons. Congressman Mark Hatfield has suggested that the U.S. suspend all further military aid to the Israelis until that country can demonstrate adherence to arms agreements. Eight members of the House of Representatives have introduced Resolution 359 calling for an investigation of possible violations and supporting the recommendations of U.N. Security Council resolution 509.

As of July 19, 1982, President Reagan suspended the delivery of 4,000 cluster shells which were due for shipment to Israel by the end of July. The weapons were to be delayed pending the President's review of Israel's report on its use of the cluster bombs. The bombs described in Israel's report, however, are different from the ones due for shipment. July's delivery was to consist of 155 millimetre artillery shells, not the cluster bombs dropped from aircraft. Delivery of other kinds of weapons was not suspended.

The American Friends Service Committee suggests the following with regard to the current crisis:

- * The U.S. Congress should investigate the use of U.S. weapons by Israel in violation of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act of 1976.
- * The people of the United States and the U.S. government should be encouraged to respond to the suffering of civilian victims by giving funds and material for relief aid. All such aid should be distributed under impartial international supervision.
- * All foreign armed forces and militias in Lebanon should be removed.
- * Lebanon's permanent neutrality should be guaranteed by international agreement.
- * The United States should vigorously seek implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 509.
- * There should be a suspension of U.S. military aid to Israel based on the nonimplementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 509. The U.S. should take initiative

with all other arms suppliers to seek a complete moratorium on arms to the Middle East.

* Negotiations should be convened by the United States government with all parties to the conflict, including the leaders of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation; these negotiations should lead to a resolution providing Palestinian self-determination and the Palestinians' right to a state in the West Bank and Gaza, secure internationally recognised boundaries for Israel and mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO.

* Protection should be provided for the 600,000 Palestinians in Lebanon, most of whom have had homes in Lebanon, for a generation. The AFSC has sent \$25,000 in emergency relief to the Middle East Council of Churches for temporary shelter and medicines. Your donations are desperately needed to continue AFSC's contribution for relief. A delegation has also been sent to Lebanon to assess the need for aid to civilians.

We believe that peace, security and justice are possible in the Middle East. The area of the world from which the religious prophetic traditions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam have come may rediscover the faithfulness of these traditions to justice and peace. If war continues in the area, it will be because the contenders and the rest of us do not truly believe that peace is possible. If peace comes it will be because one or more of these countries and people involved will have believed, and believing, will have acted daringly and faithfully in that belief.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30	Koran
17:50	Cartoons
18:10	Children's Programme
18:30	Local Programme
19:15	Local Programme: "Health"
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Programme on Women
21:30	Arabic Programme
22:10	Arabic Programme
23:00	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:30	Comedy: House Call
21:00	100 Great Paintings
21:30	Sara Dane
22:00	News in English
22:15	Hart to Hart

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:10	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
14:00	Pop Session
14:10	News Bulletin
14:30	Instrumentals
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
17:00	Instrumentals, Old Favorites
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Animal, Vegetable, Mineral
19:00	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
22:00	News Summary
23:00	News Summary
24:00	News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz.

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Beacon Estimate 06:45 Letter from London 06:55

Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Star Proje 07:45 British Music Since 1945 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Man, Myth and Music 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Command Performance 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Peebles' Choice 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:09 Briefs 11:15 Book Choice 11:15 eguide 11:25 Goods Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 Statistics Rising 12:30 Smash of the Day Brothers-in-Law 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 Before the Rock Set in 13:30 Love's Old Sweet Song 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Brain of Britain 1982 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 The Rosewell Legacy 16:15 New Thoughts of God 16:30 John Peel 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Outlook 18:15 My Music 18:45 The World Today 19:00 News 19:09 Book Choice 19:15 My Music 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld 20:30 From the Promenade Concerts 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:43 Look Ahead 21:45 Peebles' Choice 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 Network UK 23:15 Short Story 23:30 The London Sinfonietta 24:00 World News 00:09 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports roundup 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Classical Record Review 01:30 Quote, Unquote

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:30	Comedy: House Call
21:00	100 Great Paintings
21:30	Sara Dane
22:00	News in English
22:15	Hart to Hart

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:10	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
14:00	Pop Session
14:10	News Bulletin
14:30	Instrumentals
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
17:00	Instrumentals, Old Favorites
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Animal, Vegetable, Mineral
19:00	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
22:00	News Summary
23:00	News Summary
24:00	News Headlines

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, News Summary 17:30 VOA Magazine Show: Americana, Science, Listeners' letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and Technology Report 18:15 Feature: This is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology 20:15 This is America 20:30 Music USA: Standards 21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Magazine Show 22:00 Special English News 22:10 Science and Technology 22:15 Music USA: Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report: News Newsmakers' Voices, Correspondents' Reports, Analysis

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILMS

- * The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance, at the American Centre at 8:30 p.m.
- * The French Film Week, at the Amman Chamber of Industry, Le Chat et la Souris, film by Claude Lelouch, at 8:30 p.m. (subtitled in Arabic).

EXHIBITIONS

- * Paintings by Me'moun Dobian, on exhibit at the Goethe Institute.
- * Paintings by Youssef Hussein, at the British Council.

SEMINAR

- * Transmission and Distribution Seminar, organized by the Jordan Electricity Authority, starts at 8:30 a.m. at Regency Palace Hotel.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lubdib, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75251.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:36	Fajr
05:59	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:20	Dhuhr
14:26	'Asr
17:40	Maghrib
18:03	'Isha

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
United Nations Centre	39777
Yara Arts Centre	665195
Hussein Youth City	667181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	664251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mountazah, Jabbal Lubdib. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 371169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Palatinate Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport. tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45	Cairo (EA)
08:35	Cairo (RJ)
08:55	Agaba (RJ)
09:00	Damascus (RJ)
09:10	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:45	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
09:50	Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:30	Kuwait (RJ)
10:50	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
11:30	Moscow (RJ)
11:30	Kuwait (KAC)
11:30	Bangkok (RJ)
11:30	Tunis, Athens (TU)
11:30	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:15	Cairo (RJ)
16:45	Beirut (RJ)
17:15	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:15	Cairo (RJ)
18:20	Athens (RJ)
19:20	Cairo (EA)
20:00	Tripoli (LN)
20:15	Beirut (MEA)
20:40	London (BA)
21:00	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)
23:30	Cairo (RJ)
00:45	Baghdad (RJ)
01:45	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:45	Cairo (E)
06:15	Damascus (R)
07:00	Agaba (R)
07:40	Beirut, Paris (A)
07:50	Cairo (E)
08:45	Beirut (M)
11:00	Vienna, New York (R)
11:15	Tripoli, Madrid (R)
11:30	Athens (G)
12:00	Paris, London (R)
12:15	Geneva, Frankfurt (R)
12:15	Istanbul, Bucharest (R)
12:30	Cairo (R)
13:00	Beirut (R)
14	Cairo (R)
15:00	Moscow, Ladda (S)

Randa Habibi's CORNER

The two faces of money

In Amman money often makes and breaks friendship; this is the conclusion I reached lately.

Such as the case of old friends who had established together a Jordanian company which became quite strong and who all of a sudden separated.

Reason: Money.

Suddenly what was an old friendship and even brotherhood transformed into a ferocious hatred to the astonishment of everybody.

Neighbours and friends since seven years will meet next week in court. Nothing ever led to believe that one day a major problem would rise between those two families and yet as conflicting financial interests arose, friendships dissolved and men forgot themselves.

Those two stories happened recently in my circle of friends. Dozens of similar stories regularly take place in Amman and this is extremely sad.

When a friend told me it is the price of modernisation, I answered that if modernisation should be paid so dearly, we would rather do without it.

On the other hand money is making "friends" in Amman. Please excuse me if I use the word friend utterly inappropriate in this case, but this is what those people name their relations.

A person comes back from the Gulf with a reputation of wealth and immediately, friends gather around him. His wife finds it difficult to attend all the numerous "tea parties" she is invited to.

As to the man himself and even if he is the worst stupid person on earth, everyone claims that he is a genius and praises his good manners.

They laugh at all his jokes even when they are in poor taste. But I believe that a story that has been told to me lately is by far the most serious because it involves teenagers. A 14-year-old student in a well-known private school in Amman was always looked down at by her snobbish friends. Wasn't she badly dressed and from a poor family?

Yes, but one day in this school they learnt that the sister of this girl is the wife of an Arab millionaire and immediately a halo encircled the modest student who is today the most popular girl in the school.

French movie week dubbed a 'success'

By Lamis Andoni

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The French film week concludes Monday at the Chamber of Industry in Jabal Amman, with promises of being a great success, judging by the large number of attendance during the past six days. "Premier Voyage" is the title of the movie to be shown Monday.

The French film week, held every two years and covered under a cultural agreement between Jordan and France, was organised by the French Cultural Centre in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the Department of Culture and Arts and the University of Jordan Alumni Club.

The programme was financed by the French Ministry of External Affairs and the French Cultural Centre in Amman.

The film week, which started last Tuesday, screened "the best seven" French movies (chosen by the French Ministry of External Affairs) produced in the past few years," according to the French Cultural Centre Director Roger Coitre.

Mr. Coitre and Mr. Viennet, who is in charge of the audio-visual department at the centre, told the Jordan Times that two of the most commendable films shown were "Malevil" and "Moliere".

"Malevil," by Christian de Chalonge, depicts the despair and anxiety of six men and one woman who find themselves as the only survivors on earth after a devastating bomb explosion.

"Moliere," is the story of the great French playwright which was originally performed on stage by a famous troupe before made into a film by the well-known French movie director Ariane Mnouchkine.

Commenting on the "successful" outcome of the film week, Mr. Coitre said: "We have a full-house every night and sometimes there are more people than the 250-seat hall can take, obliging many people to sit on stairs and watch the movies."

NEWS IN BRIEF

New envoy to Lebanon sworn in

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's newly-appointed Ambassador to Lebanon Mu'tasem Al Bilbeisi was sworn in Sunday before His Majesty King Hussein at the Royal Court. The ceremony was attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Ameri Khammash and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

Tawjihi examinations to start Jan. 23

AMMAN (Petra) — The general secondary certificate examinations (tawjihi) for the first term of the current scholastic year will start on Jan. 23, 1983, the Ministry of Education announced Sunday. The announcement also said that Jan. 21 will be the date for holding typing examinations for the tawjihi commercial stream and practical tests for the agricultural, industrial, hotel and nursing streams.

University opens computer course

IRBID (Petra) — A three-month course on the use of computers opened at Yarmouk University Sunday. A total of 40 participants from Irbid region will hear lectures and undergo practical training on programming and handling computers.

Election supervisors named

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani Sunday named three officials to supervise municipal elections in three regions. Elections in Mahes will be held on Feb. 12, 1983; in Inbeh, one Feb. 20, and in Ghor Al Safi on Feb. 13. Also it was announced Sunday that municipal elections in Kufri Assad near Irbid, will be held on Jan. 30. A total of 1,754 people have been registered as eligible voters there.

4 municipalities get JD 200,000 loan

KARAK (J.T.) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank has granted nearly JD 200,000 to four municipalities in Karak Governorate, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Sunday. The money will be used to finance the construction of roads, schools, and a school laboratory at Al Qasr, it added.

Masa'deh leaves for Jeddah

AMMAN (Petra) — Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh left for Jeddah Sunday for a two-day visit. He will hold talks with the Islamic Development Bank on prospects of financing Jordanian development projects. The minister is expected to sign an agreement in this respect if the talks prove successful.



His Majesty King Hussein receives the salute at a marchpast by newly-graduated army officers at the

Royal Military College Sunday (Petra photo)

Drivers warned of hazards

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department Sunday cautioned drivers along Al Omari-Azraq road and Amman-Dab'a-Qatraneh road and advised them to drive with care.

It said that there was heavy rain fall, strong winds and poor visibility in those regions.

AOSM welcomes conference on Arab fertiliser industries

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) Director-General Dhafer Al Sawwaf Sunday welcomed the holding of the first Arab conference on chemical fertilisers in Amman on Monday.

He expressed the hope that the conference "will yield important results that would be put to the benefit of the agricultural, chemical and industrial sectors in the Arab World."

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr.

Sawwaf said that "the Arab fertiliser industry has achieved good progress, specially in the employment of phosphates, and potash. He explained that the Arab World is in need of these products for agricultural as well as industrial purposes."

AOSM is "looking forward to a close cooperation with Arab fertiliser industries with a view to serving Arab economic, commercial and technical interests," he said.

Industrial activities discussed

AMMAN (J.T.) — Activities of the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) were discussed at a meeting at the Amman Chamber of Industry Saturday.

JIEC Director-General Fayez Subeimat briefed a group of investors and Jordanian businessmen on the progress of work in the corporation's various projects, particularly the Sahab Industrial Estate, which is expected to cost JD 15 million, and the privileges and facilities offered to investors.

The first stage of the Sahab project is expected to be completed by the middle of 1983 when facilities will be available to accommodate some 200 industries, Dr. Subeimat said.

A variety of tax incentives have been offered by the government to attract local, regional and international investors.

During the meeting it was decided that industrial investors in the Sahab project will pay a visit to the project site on Nov. 18 to have a close-hand look at the services and various facilities there.

So far 16 per cent of the 253 hectares on which the project is being set up has been let to investors. Also offices have been let to banks and other administrative services.

Ex-minister dies at 76

AMMAN (J.T.) — Former Minister of Agriculture and Upper House of Parliament member Ali Nasouh Al Taher, died in Egypt at the age of 76, according to a statement by the Prime Ministry Sunday.

The late Mr. Taher was born in Jaffa, occupied Palestine, and obtained his degree in agriculture in France before holding several government positions in Jordan. Mr. Taher, who also served as Jordan's ambassador to a number of Asian countries, wrote many books on agriculture and received a number of Jordanian medals in recognition of his services.

Ali Nasouh Al Taher (1906-1982)

Public urged to be cautious against false-label foodstuff

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Supply Sunday warned the public against buying canned food without making sure of its suitability for consumption.

A ministry statement said that some shopkeepers and merchants have been in the habit of replacing the stickers showing the production and expiry dates with new ones that would enable them to sell the product even after its original expiry date by which the product will become unfit for human use.

Cautioning the public that such stuff will be harmful to health, the statement called on all merchants to refrain from violating ministry regulations and to destroy any foodstuffs which have become unfit for human consumption.

Should citizens have any suspicion about canned foodstuff they buy, they are advised to report the matter to the ministry, the statement said.

Municipality moves to curb damage to underground cables

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Municipality has taken precautionary measures to put an end to damages caused to underground cables and pipes within Amman's boundary, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Sunday.

Quoting an announcement Sunday by the municipality, Petra said that a special team of supervisors and engineers will be touring various regions to ensure that contractors carry out their work in accordance with given regulations.

Also certain conditions will be added to each tender or agreement committing contractors to pay an amount of money three times the estimated cost of damage caused in the course of implementing their contract, Petra said.

The decision was sent to the Telecommunications Corporation, the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority and the Jordan Electricity Company, the agency added.

NCC to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) will hold a session Monday under the chairmanship of its speaker Sulaiman Arar.

NCC members are expected to hear the government's replies on a number of questions submitted in previous sessions. These deal mainly with the establishment of a vocational school and tourist facilities in Jerash, a law court in Ma'an, and a sports centre in Ma'an, southern Jordan. The council is also expected to continue debate on the new Journalists Association law.

Noor opens Prince Ali Amphitheatre

By Afifah A. Kaloti

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday opened the Haya Arts Centre's Prince Ali Amphitheatre and attended a show of Jordanian and Palestinian traditional costumes at the center to highlight the occasion.

The amphitheatre which took two years to build is an outdoor theatre constructed similar to Amman's Roman Amphitheatre and is capable of accommodating 700 people.

The Queen was accompanied by Prince Ali (after whom the amphitheatre is named), Princess Haya, Prince Hamzeh, and Prince

King addresses newly-graduated army officers

Hussein: Sufferings have strengthened Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — The sufferings of the Palestinian people and the injustices they have been subjected to over the years have only strengthened their cohesion and determination to regain their legitimate and national rights, His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday.

"The Palestinians, who have been resisting enemy settlement policies, Judaisation and arbitrary actions did not surrender or succumb to the pressures and continue to refuse any alternative to their original homeland and national soil," the King added.

The King, who was speaking at a ceremony for graduating a new group of army officers, said that the "Palestinian and Jordanian peoples are joined by sacred bonds."

"Both have common geographic, historic background and common aspirations and destiny; that is why they have united their march and their goals, and joined their efforts to resist enemy invasion and aggression on Arab and Islamic nations," King Hussein said in his speech to the graduates of the Royal Military Academy.

King Hussein stressed the need for a solution of the Palestine problem on the basis and principles of U.N. resolutions and human rights.

"The world," the King said, "has come to realise that the Palestine problem forms the crux of the whole Middle East conflict and also lies behind the region's unrest and instability."

At the Fez Arab Summit, the King added, Arab leaders have renewed their commitment to support one another in the battle for Palestine and have laid the foundations of a just peace in their declared peace plan. "They are now extending their hand to the world in a bid to achieve this goal," he said.

The King also said that the Jordanian Armed Forces "raise the banner of the Great Arab Revolt and endeavour to fulfil its aspirations and goals."

Palestine, with its holy places, is now under the yoke of occupation; Lebanon lives a tragedy

because of the Israeli invasion and the massacre of civilians at Shatila and Sabra camps, and Iraq is confronting the Iranian enemy with steadfastness and courage. King Hussein said.

Therefore, he concluded, it is incumbent upon the army and its officers to shoulder their responsibilities and carry out their sacred national duty towards the homeland.

At the outset of the ceremony, King Hussein took the salute by the graduate officers who paraded before the royal dais.

The academy commander then gave a speech on the occasion outlining the efforts of the instructors who supervised the officers' two-year training course.

At the end of the ceremony, King Hussein distributed prizes to those who excelled in their course, and the graduates, who included a number of army officers from other Arab countries, took the Armed Forces oath before King Hussein.

The ceremony was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, senior government officials and high-ranking army officers as well as relatives of the graduates.

Mural at Prince Ali Amphitheatre -- shining example of dedication

By Meg Abu Hamdan

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Sunday witnessed the opening of a much needed facility—the Prince Ali Amphitheatre at the Haya Arts Centre. The apron stage of this small outdoor theatre will be used for many kinds of events—from concerts and competitions to children's theatre productions and providing an appropriate backdrop for them all is a large mural by the sculptor, Layla Hadad.

Picked out in relief on the cold grey concrete mass of the back wall of the stage is a collage of the Orient. Different aspects of Jordanian heritage—Qasr Amra, coffee pots, palm trees, bedouins and camel trains—are either slotted together like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle or are free-floating on the smooth background, demanding attention.

When lit from above at night their contours and shapes, their depths and recesses, their various textures all work together to provide an image that holds the attention for many a long moment. Yet it does not dominate. Its monochromatic colouring means that while it is interesting to look at when the stage is empty, it will not distract when a performance is in progress.

Haya Arts Centre Director, Nabil Sawalha commissioned the work from Miss Hadad about a year ago and after the initial designs had been approved she began work under the dual handicap of a very limited budget and lack of facilities. Normally a relief of this kind would first be sculpted in clay. A plaster cast would then be made which would be filled with cement, a long and costly process. So Miss Hadad decided to cut the design out of polystyrene as this could then be used directly as the cast for the concrete, thus omitting a whole stage in the process and saving both time and money.

The problems were great however. First as the correct tools for working in polystyrene are not available in Jordan, Miss Hadad had to improvise and the primitive substitutes were neither easy to use or effective. Missing out the second stage of the process meant that Miss Hadad had to work in the negative—gouging out the material where she would nor-

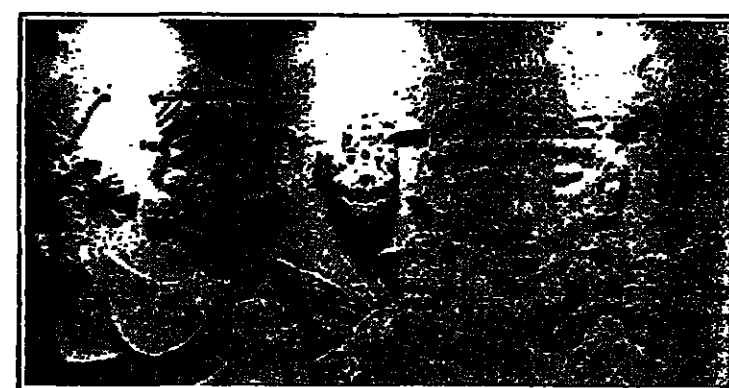
mally be building up and vice versa. This meant she could never see exactly how the relief would look when finished. That Miss Hadad did finish the mural under these very limiting conditions is a testament to her commitment and dedication to the project and that the end result works well speaks volumes for her ingenuity, imagination and ability.

It was while attending a ceramics course at the Haya Arts Centre in 1978 that Miss Hadad became interested in sculpting and encouraged by her teacher who noticed that she would always make small sculptural pieces instead of "regular pots and plates" she went on to enroll at the institute for Music and Fine Arts in Shmeisani. For two years under Abdul Rahman Misri she learned the basics of sculpting in clay. Despite the complete lack of tools and the poor quality clay, Miss Hadad enjoyed the course immensely, often having to be virtually thrown out at the end of the day, so that the caretakers could lock up. However, she soon learned all that the teachers, with the limited resources of the centre at their disposal, could teach her and wanting to use other media besides clay, Miss Hadad decided to leave to work on her own.

Picking up fresh ideas

In order to learn more, Miss Hadad spent her holidays travelling to Paris, where she attended some of the sculpture classes at The Beaux Arts, to Italy where she visited the foundries and was befriended by Italian sculptors who were casting their work there, to America where she visited the museums and art galleries and the International Sculpture Centre. Everywhere, she picked fresh ideas, she was stimulated and helped by the artists she met, and she became fascinated by the fact that any material was potentially a sculpting medium.

The Italian trip, inspired Miss Hadad to cast her work in bronze and plaster thus became her primary medium. The dozen or so pieces she has since produced show her to be quickly developing her own style. Her clean, slender forms have a predominant upward movement, a strong sense of exu-

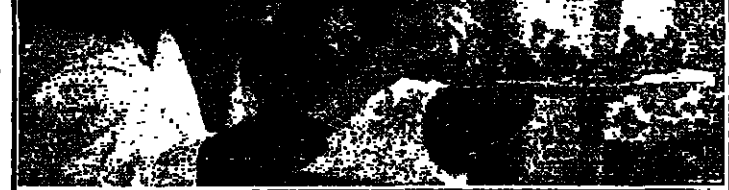


The mural that forms the backdrop for the stage at the Prince Ali Amphitheatre

berance and freedom which is translated literally in the three gravity defying seagulls which wheel and climb on outspread wings. Her figures take delight in the control they have over their bodies, exuding a unique sense of enjoyment and well-being, while the vertical and horizontal thrusts of her tornado are complemented by its blocky texture.

Although Miss Hadad aims to cast all her pieces into bronze, she has so far only managed to complete one of her sculpture—a curving sleek streamline form that reaches for the sky—in this way. The casting of this piece had to be carried out in Lebanon as none of the Jordanian foundries had the correct facilities (the molds are too small, fine finishes are not obtainable) for casting sculptures in bronze. This of course creates more problems for the artist as transporting costs to either Lebanon or Italy are prohibitive and until she can cast her pieces, Miss Hadad is unable to exhibit her work.

Help may be on its way, however, as the Department of Fine Arts and Culture and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, have expressed readiness in assisting with the transport of her work. The kind of difficulties Miss Hadad has experienced both in the making of the mural for the Prince Ali Amphitheatre and in her work in general epitomises the problems faced by all Jordanian sculptors. Often compromising, always improvising, the quality of their work inevitably suffers. Against such odds many give up. But others, like Miss Hadad, who are determined to persevere should be given all the encouragement they can get—especially if that encouragement takes the form of providing better facilities.



Layla Hadad at work on a study for a large piece of sculpture

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The West is accepting fewer refugees

Ten million refugees and many see no hope for the future

By John Rogers
 Reuters

LONDON — Successive political crises in Asia, Africa and Latin America have turned the once-manageable problem of refugees into a permanent international headache.

An estimated 10 million refugees, most of them in the third world and half in Africa, are crowded into camps in various trouble spots.

Some will be able to return home eventually or settle in their adopted countries. But others risk becoming permanent refugees, destined to live on international charity.

Experts fear continuing instability in many third world countries, coupled with recession in the West, is hardening attitudes.

"As soon as we get to grips with one crisis, another overtakes us," a British aid worker says. "As you get more hardline regimes, you get more refugees."

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), warned last March that the flow of people from some areas had reached "haemorrhage proportions."

Mass flights were imposing burdens which the international community found increasingly difficult to bear, he said. UNHCR officials coordinating refugee resettlement say the atmosphere is bad.

"It's an uphill struggle," one commented. "The psychological climate for resettlement is not as welcoming as it was in the late seventies."

International efforts at that time, led by the United States, Canada, Australia and Western Europe, were centred on the dramatic flight of hundreds of thousands of people from newly-communist South Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Since then, the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan three years ago and upheavals in Africa and Central America have expanded the UNHCR's burden.

Some 2.7 million Afghan refugees living in neighbouring Pakistan constitute the world's biggest current refugee problem, which UNHCR officials hope will eventually be solved by their being able to return home.

The officials list the 700,000 Ethiopians refugees living in camps in Somalia as the next most critical burden. Sudan has about 570,000 refugees, most of them also from Ethiopia.

Western governments, despite recession at home, have maintained their financial contributions to U.N. relief efforts.

At a crisis meeting last year, donors pledged \$560 million to help refugees in Africa. The UNHCR budget, only \$5.5 million in 1981 and \$69 million 10 years later, soared to \$474 million last year.

But the west is taking in fewer refugees. Domestic economic difficulties and new refugee problems, such as the plight of tens of thousands of Poles who fled Poland during its two-year-old crisis, have diverted the attention of governments.

The most pressing third world case is that of the Indo-Chinese, who require resettlement whereas the Afghans, Africa's five million refugees and the 287,000 in Central America are being aided within their continents.

More than 700,000 Indo-Chinese refugees -- including 400,000 "boat people" who fled Vietnam by sea -- have been resettled in the past five years, and emptying refugee camps in South East Asia remains the top long-term priority, officials say.

But the United States has tightened its criteria for what constitutes a refugee, and quotas for fugitives from Indo-China are falling.

The United States plans to take 95,000 refugees in the coming year, including 68,000 from Indo-China, compared with totals of 155,000 in 1981 and 215,000 the previous year.

Though Australia's annual quotas are steady at more than 20,000, Canada's have fallen from 16,000 government-sponsored refugees last year to 14,000. The recession has also meant fewer people can afford to sponsor refugees privately.

Refugees accepted in the West are often the first to suffer in the recession. Promised jobs do not materialise and those with jobs are often the first to go when layoffs start.

"It becomes a question of whether we are doing ourselves or them any good," says a Canadian government official. "One wonders if they are any better off than they were before."

Thailand, which has borne the brunt of the Indo-China exodus since 1975, gave Western countries a three-month deadline in September to take more refugees.

More than 100,000 refugees from camps in Thailand were resettled last year. But of the 180,000 in Thai camps now, the government reckons only 40,000 will be resettled this year, although 55,000 new fugitives have already arrived during the first 10 months.

Thailand officials warned that if more refugees were not resettled, they would be sent back across the Indo-China borders -- a last-ditch solution which would spark criticism on humanitarian grounds from the UNHCR and Western governments.

U.S. Attorney-General William French Smith said the United States would speed up its processing of applications but would not relax its strict criterion that a refugee must have a "well-founded fear of persecution."

Until this requirement was stressed this year, Washington considered all fugitives from Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos -- where it backed the defeated anti-communist forces during the Indo-China war -- to be refugees.

The current U.N. Commissioner, Poul Hartling, says that determining who qualifies as a refugee, rather than as an "economic migrant" seeking better living standards, is a major problem resulting from the increase in refugee numbers of recent years.

In its effort to keep Western doors open, the UNHCR has enlisted the aid of late scientist Albert Einstein, who became an American citizen after fleeing Nazi Germany in 1933.

"A bundle of belongings isn't the only thing a refugee brings to his new country," a UNHCR poster reads. "Einstein was a refugee."

The UNHCR is not responsible for Palestinian refugees. To the above figure of 10 million refugees, therefore should be added the around two million refugees under the responsibility of the UNRWA.

Plotting to impose peace?

A FEW days before the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Khomeini ordered the latest waves of attacks against Iraq in the Misan sector, Iranian President Ali Khamenei accused the peace mission of the Organisation of Islamic Conference of "plotting against the Islamic Republic for imposing peace on Iran". A few days after the new offensive started, the speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament) Sunday told Western correspondents in Tehran that he wanted his army and revolutionary guards to continue to fight until all Iranian conditions, not necessarily for peace, are met.

What the ayatollahs want of course is not "punishment of the aggressor" but finishing off the opposition to their rule, be it from within or from Iraq or Kuwait or even Europe. They do not really want aid funds to rebuild their shattered economy from any nation or group of nations. What they need is whole riches of other nations, including those countries' holy shrines. The ayatollahs do not need secure boundaries, because their sights stretch to the ends of the earth. They do not

need to talk or open negotiations with anybody because they know that whoever talks to them turns against them.

And because their lust for power is without limits they do not care how many more thousands of their own people and other peoples are killed.

How can mediation by fellow Muslims, whom Tehran has said it respects and with whom it wants to cooperate, amount to "plotting against the Islamic republic for imposing peace terms on Iran"? But, after what we have heard and what we are supposed to know already, this is not the question we should be asking. What should be asked is what the Islamic nations are doing about it. What are the Arabs waiting for? And, for that matter, where is the rest of the world?

One way or the other, Iran must be made to stop this mad war, and it is simply not good enough to accept the claim that Khomeini and his ayatollah colleagues in Tehran did not in the first place start it.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Cries of indignation or condemnation are not enough

The Arab group at the United Nations has requested a meeting of the Security Council to debate Israel's policies of establishing settlements on the occupied Arab territories. Israel has been escalating its drive to establish these settlements and evict Arabs from their own homeland, and has been defying international calls for a halt of its policies.

It seems that Israel is racing against time to build these settlements, and so far has not been checked by serious actions. Its policies are clearly designed to abort all efforts for peace including President Reagan's initiative.

Israel's resistance to peace efforts and its policy of establishing settlements and swallowing up more Arab land no doubt entails a more serious danger to the Middle East and the world at large. Therefore, cries of indignation or condemnation

are not enough to deter Israel whose practices constitute a real threat to peace. Members of the Security Council, the United States in particular, should shoulder the responsibility of putting an end to Israel's arbitrary actions.

Since the U.S. is the main supplier of military and economic aid to Israel and since Washington continues to support the actions of the Zionist state, then it is up to it to stop further criminal actions that now threaten world peace. The voting at the U.N. Security Council will be a real test for Washington and for the credibility of President Reagan's peace initiative.

It is unreasonable for such an initiative to be implemented while the process of swallowing Arab territory continues unabated. It is impossible for the Arabs to live at peace with Israel while it is continuing to deprive them of their land.

Al Dustour: Arab situation encourages Israel

In his interview with British television His Majesty King Hussein has emphasised the importance of the time element which Israel continues to exploit to abort all peace initiatives.

In fact, King Hussein has expressed the feelings and views of many West Bank and Gaza Strip inhabitants who daily fall victim to Israel's arbitrary measures and its confiscation of their lands for the establishment of Zionist settlements.

Israel's expropriation of Arab lands is not the only source of threat to our kinsmen and our homeland. The Israelis have found in the so-called Village League a strong accomplice in criminal actions and in intimidating the Arab people and affecting their steadfastness and their patriotism. The Arab population have only a limited endurance and can withstand such actions for much longer.

No doubt Israel is encouraged in pursuing its

actions against our kinsmen by the general conditions in the Arab World and the divisions which characterise the Arab states.

Despite the massacres in Lebanon and the favourable international situation which encourages joint Arab action, the Arabs have so far failed to come up with a unified stand and this induces Israel to pursue its policies and to foil Arab attempts to win over Western countries' support for peace.

Although President Reagan's initiative can be considered the most significant turning point in international public opinion, yet all indications are that the U.S. does not intend to adopt a firm stand and force Israel to exchange land for peace.

In our view, the Arabs possess the necessary means of winning the battle for peace provided they mobilise their resources and take a joint action before it is too late.

Struggle over the West's secrets

By David Buchan

LONDON: The Reagan Administration's drive to step up policing of the flow of sensitive scientific and technical information to the Communist bloc has been upsetting U.S. scientists, as well as allied governments in Europe.

The scientists have now detailed their objections. A report this month by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences (NAS) concludes that restricting access to laboratories and government censorship of scientific publications could do the U.S. more harm than good.

While tighter controls of this type might make life harder for Soviet spies, it would damage the free-thinking climate in which U.S. civil and military inventiveness has thrived. "Security by accomplishment" beats "security by secrecy," says the academy.

The U.S. intelligence community is not at all convinced of this and believes that academics and research scientists may be living in cloud cuckoo land.

"Since the late 1970s, there has been increased emphasis by Soviet and East European intelligence services on the acquisition of new Western technologies emerging from universities and research centres," according to Admiral Bobby Inman, who recently retired as deputy director of the CIA.

Two factors have heightened concern that U.S. laboratories and campuses are becoming a prime target.

Export controls

Communist intelligence services are showing more and more interest in getting hold of the very latest know-how in the West and not just, as in the past, obtaining a Western product which by the time it is copied might be a generation out of date.

To ward this off, the U.S. Government is broadening its export controls to include not only finished products with a clear dual civil-military use, such as computers, but also basic technologies such as the micro-circuitry which goes into building them.

This change stems from a 1976 Defence Department study known as the Bury report, but has only been presented to U.S. allies this month in the forum of CoCom in Paris. The Administration's worry is that the home of much of the latest technology is unguarded and unclassified U.S. universities and civil research centres.

So far, relatively little of what the Soviet Union and its allies get in the way of military significant information comes directly from U.S. scientists and academics. The Administration and the academy are agreed on this, but the Administration argues that, as it tightens up its own and CoCom export controls and chokes the flow of sensitive data coming out under the Freedom of Information Act, so Eastern spy services will zero in on "softer" targets in campuses and in civil research laboratories.

The upshot is that the Administration, apart from the more publicised area of the Siberian pipeline embargo, CoCom controls, and spotchecks at U.S. airports for technology smugglers, has been taking a series of actions to restrict information leaving the U.S.

In spring 1982 it decided to stop paying the U.S. share for the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), based near Vienna, because it felt that this body was a conduit for sensitive computer information going to the East. One particular U.S. complaint was that Soviet bloc countries were hooked up, via the IIASA computer, to the Lockheed data base of bibliographical information in the U.S.

Restricted access

For similar reasons, a U.S. institute was told in April that it must get an export licence if it wanted to keep sending a Hungarian library computer tapes of scientific indices and that it must cease sending similar tapes to the Soviet Union and Poland. The restriction was because of the technology of the

tape rather than the data on it.

More irritating to U.S. academics and scientists have been recent requests by the State Department asking them to restrict access to certain foreigners on their campuses and in their laboratories, and intervention by the government to stop certain papers being presented to scientific conferences. The most glaring example of the latter was at this summer's international meeting in California of photo-optical engineers, at which more than 150 of a total of 626 papers were withdrawn at government insistence.

It is not disputed that there has been a substantial technology "leakage" to the Soviet Union. U.S. officials recently sought to dramatise this by bringing a Soviet sonar submarine detecting buoy to this month's CoCom meeting and showing U.S. allies it was built on U.S. technology -- the lesson for the allies being that they, too, must be more careful in what they send East.

The same U.S. officials told CoCom that there were 20,000 Russians employed in and outside the Soviet Union identifying and attempting to buy or steal militarily useful Western technology.

But, according to Admiral Inman, 70 per cent of Soviet acquisitions "are made through intelligence channels, and of the remainder most come from legal purchases or by reading everyday

publications." Only a small percentage comes from "direct technical exchanges" conducted by scientists and students, Admiral Inman acknowledges.

The academy agrees, and goes on to query what short-term benefit the Soviet Union reaps from Western technology because the closed nature of its society acts as a drag on the dissemination of information and on the stimulation of inventions into modernity.

The academy believes that no restrictions should be placed on U.S. university research unless the government can prove the technology involved is rapidly developing, would be of quick benefit to the Soviet Union and is confined to the U.S. The academy notes that neutral countries like Sweden and Switzerland stand outside CoCom.

The academy recognises, however, that the U.S. government can bar suspect foreigners from taking part in government-funded research, and that there might be a case for certain manuscripts to be submitted to the government for vetting in advance of publication. U.S. scientists working in the arcane, but highly sensitive, field of cryptography have already agreed to submit their papers to the National Security Agency.

—A Financial Times news feature

Nigeria's tribes protest NPN's drop of power rotation

By Michael Battye
 Reuters

LAGOS — The ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN) may have damaged its chances in next year's presidential elections with a publicity row over a system of sharing power between the country's many tribes.

NPN National Secretary Sulaiman Takuma created a stir this month when he announced the party had dropped its policy of rotating its nomination for president between Nigeria's three main geographical divisions.

Party Chairman Adisa Akiyoye called a press conference the next day to deny that the so-called zoning policy had been abandoned. He said zoning was enshrined in the party constitution and only a party convention could change it. But Mr. Akiyoye's statement did not appear to reassure infuriated NPN politicians from the west and east, who are devoted supporters of the policy.

Zoning was widely seen as a major factor in President Shugu Shagari's election victory in 1979, when the military, after 13 years in power, handed over to a civilian administration under a new con-

stitution obliging the president to poll 25 per cent of the vote in two-thirds of the country's 19 states.

The requirement was designed to prevent political parties relying on their tribal bases in a country where three large tribes, the Hausa, Yoruba and Ibo from the north, west and east, traditionally rally round their own parties. Some 200 smaller tribes are known as minorities.

The NPN policy of zoning attracted substantial support for the party from outside its northern stronghold and secured many votes crucial to President Shagari's election victory, particularly from minority areas.

It also allowed the NPN to claim it was the only party able to attract truly national support.

But the northerners who dominate the party have never been happy with the prospect of having to support a non-northern candidate in 1987 in exchange for getting President Shagari re-nominated as their candidate in the elections next August, party sources say.

This view is widely held out not expressed in public for sound political reasons, the sources say.

NPN politicians from the west and east, however, saw Mr. Takuma's statement last week as reflecting a predominant northern view of the issue.

Some, among them Governor Clement Isong of Cross River State in the east, a crucial minority area, have gone public with their protests. The governor threatened to reconsider his membership of the NPN if zoning were abandoned. He told reporters in his state capital, Calabar, that only zoning gave minority peoples a chance to run for the presidency.

Mr. Isong appeared to be reflecting the views of many NPN politicians in the west, where the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) holds sway among the Yoruba, and in the east where the Ibo-based Nigerian People's Party (NPP) dominates three states.

The first sign that a row over zoning was brewing came last June, when wealthy Yoruba businessman M.K.O. Abiola quit the party abruptly, a move political sources said reflected frustrated presidential ambitions.

The sources said Chief Abiola had resigned because he realised the northerners in the party were moving to ease out zoning and a

Yoruba like himself would never get the chance to run for president under the NPN banner.

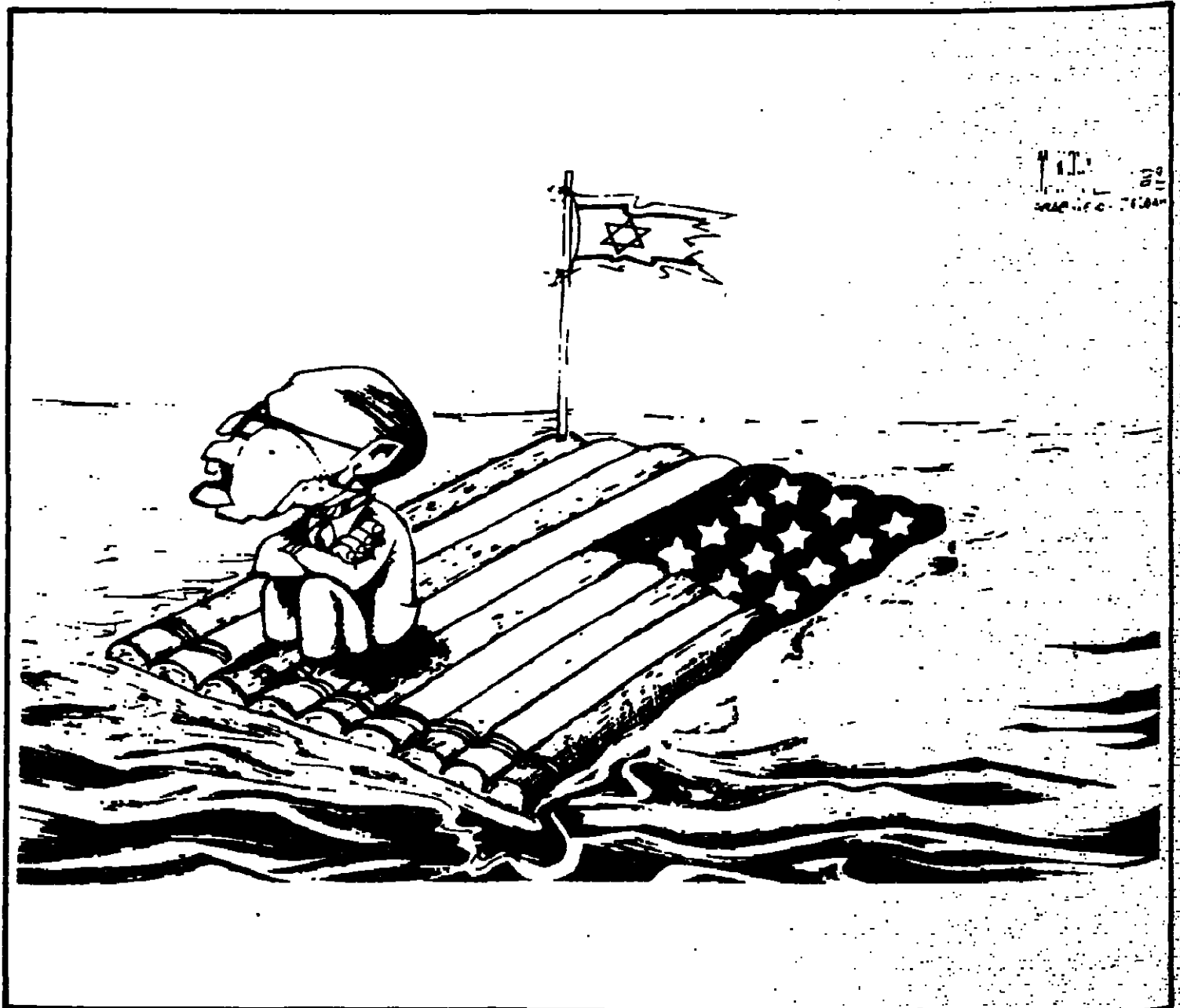
The opposition UPN and NPP, which are trying to form an electoral alliance with two smaller parties to topple President Shagari, were quick to capitalise on Chief Abiola's resignation.

Opposition leaders and their newspapers tried to persuade non-northern NPN supporters that the northerners would never let them hold real power, and to convince voters that their alliance would provide a solid national spread of influence.

They worked hard to portray the NPN as a party dominated by northerners and not truly national as it claimed, and are now attempting to use Mr. Takuma's statement to similar effect.

Political analysts say the opposition will be trying to keep the issue in the public eye in the run-up to the NPN convention this month in the hope of creating rifts at a time when the NPN leadership will be trying to bury them.

They said the NPN might well succeed in pushing the issue aside in public, but predicted the fight would go on in private and further rows could not be ruled out.



هكذا من اجل

FEATURES

Cold homecoming for the overseas American executive

Executives who go overseas for their companies usually expect the experience to help their career forward. They are probably wrong, according to an American survey.

By Arnold Kransdorff

CONVENTIONAL wisdom has it that when an executive takes an international assignment, his career starts looking up. For one thing, his salary is supposed to

make a quantum jump while promotional opportunities should open up before him.

Not so, according to a new survey which has polled more than 100 executives who recently returned to their home base -- the U.S.

International postings did not appear to be highly advantageous in terms of compensation. Neither were they sure stepping stones to advancement upon repatriation.

These surprising findings emerge from a study by Korn/Ferry International, the international executive headhunter.

Korn/Ferry believes that managers for overseas operations should not necessarily come from head office but should be considered from the country in which the subsidiary is located. Familiarity with the local culture, environment and domestic market can be more valuable than experience in a particular organization, it says.

The U.S. survey found that while most international assignments carried with them a range of perks (housing allowances, schooling for children, tax equalisation etc), almost half the executives reported that their cash compensation was lower than it had been in the U.S. Furthermore, while liberal perks and

tax advantages may have served in lieu of raises when going abroad, their removal upon homecoming did not seem to have been adequately accounted for by salary adjustment. In terms of career advancement, fewer than half the executives reported a promotion on their return to the U.S. More than two-thirds stated that they had suffered from the "out-of-sight, out-of-mind" syndrome during their tour of duty.

These findings are coupled with another significant, but less surprising observation that career and social re-entry problems were widespread. Almost two thirds of the executives said that they would not accept the same post again and well over half believed that general awareness of re-entry problems discouraged colleagues from accepting overseas assignments.

In contrast, nearly three quarters said that they would view with favour a different international posting. Perhaps not surprisingly, many

executives felt unsettled on their return from an overseas posting. Almost half did not find their positions upon re-entry as satisfying as the ones they held overseas, with a high percentage saying that they missed decision-making autonomy, responsibility, authority and status.

Another finding of the survey was that U.S. businesses generally felt that preparations for coming home were far less necessary than those for going abroad. Only 3 per cent said that their employers provided any special programmes for easing the social re-entry of themselves and their families.

So far as preparation for going abroad was concerned, only 31 per cent of executives reported that their overseas assignments had been part of a long-range management development plan. Relatively large numbers of executives -- as many as a third -- did not have the advantage of introductory trips to ease their acclimatisation to new posts.

-- Financial Times news service

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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SPORTS

Borg wins Gold Challenge Series

SYDNEY (Agencies) — Bjorn Borg showed that he will be a real threat on the world tennis circuit next year after winning the \$328,825 Gold Challenge Series here Sunday with a victory in the final match over world number one John McEnroe.

The five-times Wimbledon champion, back in the limelight after seven months out of the game, started slowly, dropping the first set before defeating the 23-year-old New Yorker 3-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2.

The 26-year-old Swede picked up first prize of \$140,925 for winning the three-day round robin competition and Czech Ivan Lendl beat American Vitas Gerulaitis 7-5, 6-3, 6-4 to take second place for \$93,950.

The most significant point of the Swedish former world number one's performance was his clean

sweep of victories in his three matches against the world's best.

He dropped only one set against McEnroe, ranked world number one, and in earlier matches defeated Lendl, ranked third, and Gerulaitis, fifth.

Lendl won two matches for his second place, while Gerulaitis with a 1-2 record picked up \$70,460 for third place.

McEnroe, after winning tournaments in San Francisco, Sydney, Tokyo, and three matches in the Davis Cup semi-final series against Australia in the last five weeks, failed to win a match. Still, he was consoled with \$46,975 for fourth place.

"I have gained a lot of confidence," Borg said after Sunday's win. "They were three really good matches over the three days and the best of five sets." "It was very important to prove to myself that I

can come back against the very best. I've got to be consistent."

Borg feels that he is two months ahead of form schedule, and was surprised at his performance. He will compete in another six special events before resuming tournament activities next year.

McEnroe appeared to be still jaded after his five-set three hour match against Lendl on Friday night. It seems his heavy travelling schedule over the past month has taken its toll.

Gerulaitis, while admitting that Borg had played very well believes that Borg must start playing tournaments again before it can be assessed how good he really is compared to when he was the world's number one.

Jordan Squash Championship ends

By Riyad Ahmad

Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Squash Championship finals were concluded Sunday at the Sports City courts and were attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The finals were the climax of a week-long knockout competition to decide the eventual finalists who played Sunday.

Results:
Under 19 years group- Hilal Barakat.

Over 19 years group - Samir Murqus.

Ladies champion - Rana Al Abwa.

Prince Hassan presented the winners with the trophies.

Wightman Cup result: A foregone conclusion

LONDON (R) — In the modern world of multi-million dollar tennis the Wightman Cup may appear a quaint throwback to the days of a bygone age.

Comparatively little prize money is at stake and the result of the annual meeting between the top women players of Britain and the United States is usually a foregone conclusion before the first ball has crossed the net.

And so it proved again in the 54th contest which ended in the Royal Albert Hall Friday night with a "second string" American team running out 6-1 victors, their 44th triumph overall.

But no-one who attended the Albert Hall—including the Americans themselves—would support the view that the Wightman Cup should be scrapped from the calendar or undergo major surgery.

Barbara Potter, the world's number nine who clinched victory for her team when she beat British number two Jo Durie in three tense sets Friday to put the Americans into an unassailable 4-1 lead is a confirmed fan.

"That was the most emotional and tense match I've played," admitted Potter.

Over the three days the spectators, most of whom were in evening dress, threatened to lift the roof every time Durie, Sue Barker, Virginia Wade or Anne Hobbs won a point.

Potter, Chris Evert Lloyd, Anne Smith, Sharon Walsh and Rosie Casals did not, of course, receive the same encouragement, but the Americans loved every minute.

U.S. captain Lloyd, who stratched her unbeaten Wightman Cup singles record to 23 with wins over Barker and Durie, said: "There's no place in the world like Britain to play tennis. And now here compares with the Albert Hall for team tennis."

The United States' sixth victory in seven years—they have lost only three rubbers out of 28 in the past four contests—has again led to suggestions that if the competition is to continue Britain should be replaced by Europe, as happened in the Ryder Cup men's golf tournament.

Critics of the event point out that had Martina Navratilova, Pam Shriver, Tracy Austin and Andrea Jaeger played, the Americans might have won more rub-

bers than the British points.

But such is the strength of the U.S. game that even the inclusion of Hana Mandlikova, Sylvia Hanika, Bettina Bunge and Virginia Ruzici, would probably have made little difference to the outcome.

And the Wightman Cup would probably lose more than it gained. "Few in the U.S. realise we're over here playing under the stars and stripes," said Lloyd. "If Europe replaced Britain then the Royal Albert Hall crowd would also lose interest and that would be sad."

Sad indeed, for right up to the last point in the final match every seat was filled as the British fans vainly tried to lift their players to another success.

'Speedy' Mercedes wins WBC flyweight title at first attempt

LOS ANGELES (R) — Eleoncio "Speedy" Mercedes of the Dominican Republic won the World Boxing Council (WBC) flyweight title at the first attempt Saturday night with a 15-round, split points decision over champion Freddie "El Loco" Castillo of Mexico.

Mercedes, 25, showed superior skill and speed to frustrate the hard-punching Castillo in his first title defence. There were no knockdowns.

The challenger used his left jab well as Castillo, 27, trying continually to move in close, was unable to put a solid series of punches together. He was cut over the left eye in the 12th round and the wound bled until the final bell.

He won the crown in July with a 15-round decision over Prudencio Cardona of Colombia. He had similarly lost the WBC mini-flyweight title in 1978 at the first defence.

Two judges scored the fight 145-140 and 145-139 for Mercedes and the third gave it to Castillo 144-143.

Mercedes, slight pre-fight favourite, won \$15,000 and took his professional record to 17 wins, six losses and four draws. Castillo's is now 32-12-4. He picked up \$80,000.

April Run romps to victory in Washington D.C. International

LAUREL, Maryland (R) — French Filly April run earned a probable shot at the rich Japan Cup in Tokyo later this month when she romped home with the annual Washington D.C. International turf classic at Laurel Saturday.

Elated trainer Francois Boutin said after his four-year-old charge erased memories of a close second last year and justified her position as odds-on favourite that April Run could now go for the Japan Cup, a race fashioned after the Laurel event.

Boutin, long one of France's top trainers, told reporters he was "very happy to win" and said he would discuss with owner Diane Firestone the prospects of sending April Run to Japan.

Mrs. Firestone's husband, Bertram, bred Providential II, which won last year's D.C. International by beating April Run.

Flawlessly guiding April Run to a runaway win in a field of five foreign and five U.S. horses was Cash Asmussen, a 20-year-old American jockey who began riding in France this year for Greek shipowner Stavros Niarchos and for Boutin.

April Run's triumph over second placed Majesty's Prince with Thunder Puddles third, also broke a 15-15 tie between foreign and U.S. horses for D.C. International wins.

Foreign horses have now taken 16 of the 31 Internationals. France has supplied 11 winners, England two, and Venezuela, Aus-

tralia and Ireland one each.

Watched by a crowd of 20,254, April Run went into the lead about four furlongs from the finish of the 1 1/4 mile race and, obviously enjoying the soft underfoot conditions, drew away steadily from the field.

Labouring 6 1/2 lengths back was Majesty's Prince, with Thunder Puddles another 1 1/2 lengths behind. Their placings confirmed the form of the Rothman's International in Canada last month in which Majesty's Prince finished first and Thunder Puddles second.

Fourth and fifth were British challengers Diamond Shoal and Awaasif, who last month had finished third in the Arc de Triomphe in Paris just ahead of April Run.

Both were perfectly placed entering the finishing straight at Laurel but could not find any acceleration. Jockey Willie Carson said simply: "Awaasif didn't act. She didn't turn well. I believe the course was too tight for her."

Paul Cook, Diamond Shoal's rider, said he had a superb ride but believed his colt "would be better at longer distances."

Prost claims Australian Grand Prix

MELBOURNE (R) — France's Alain Prost won the Australian Grand Prix motor race Sunday after a thrilling duel with his compatriot Jacques Laffite.

Prost finished the 100-lap race in one hour seven minutes 18.65 seconds, 15.32 seconds ahead of Laffite with Brazil's Roberto Moreno third in 1:07:43.8.

The French pair, both driving Renault RT4s, took the lead from the start challenged by Australian Alfredo Costanzo and John Boncompagni.

After 30 laps Prost had edged away from Laffite and Costanzo as Bowe dropped back.

World Formula One champion Nelson Piquet moved up to sixth place in the 35th lap, but was forced to withdraw when he was involved in a minor accident with two backmarkers who had been lapped.

Moreno, who had lost his engine on the line and was last to start, drove a superb race and slipped into third place ahead of Costanzo on lap 51.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Luxury three-bedroom apartment. Fully furnished including colour TV and stereo etc... Suitable for expatriate family. Sports City area.

Telephone for appointment: 661729

CHINESE TRADE GROUP (TAIWAN) VISITING JORDAN

A Chinese Group, representing the International Trade Association of the Republic of China, arriving Amman on Nov. 8, 1982. Their purpose is to meet Jordanian businessmen to promote trade relations between Taiwan and Jordan. During their stay, Nov. 8-13 at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Jabal Amman, they will be happy to receive interested Jordanian importers and merchants, for any business negotiations, further, on Nov. 9, Tuesday, they will hold a Taiwan products display at the same hotel at 15:00 to 20:00 hours, which will include the following samples:

Textile, Travelling goods and bags, transportation equipment, hardware, electrical and electronic, houseware, baby items, sewing machine, stationery, military supplies, medical supplies, footwear, storage battery, glasses, jewellery, sundries and furnitures.

Jordanian businessmen are cordially invited to call on this group, for they will have excellent opportunities to conclude big trade dealings and profitable contracts. For more information, please contact either telephone 41530 in the morning, or the Intercontinental: Tel. 41361.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Jordanian contracting company is seeking a top executive secretary to the management. Applicants with an excellent command of English and Arabic need apply.

Please write in confidence with full C.V. to P.O. Box 2786 Amman, Jordan

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

New de luxe furnished apartment, consists of master bedroom, salon, kitchen, central heating, telephone, and TV, with special entrance, garage and garden. Located opposite to Jerusalem Hotel, at Jordan University Street.

Please call: 664910, 666634

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Deluxe two-room (one bedroom) salon, sitting room, T.V., stereo, telephone, central heating.

4th Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 44891

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

English speaking lady for work at

Optikos Intercontinental Hotel
Specialists: Contacts lenses eyes examined
Please report in person
tel. 42043

FOR RENT

First-floor apartment with separate entrance and garden, consisting of two bedrooms, lounge, dining and sitting area and centrally heated.

Location: Jabal Amman—Seventh Circle—near Nasreddin Supermarket.

Please call Tel. 666702 during office hours

YOUNG DIPLOMATS CLUB

Annual general meeting Monday, Nov. 8, 1982 at the Holiday Inn at 6.30 p.m.

Please send nominations for election to the committee to acting Chairman Wolfgang Schaefer, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

CAR FOR SALE

Peugeot 504 GL, 1977. In good condition. JD 700—duty unpaid

Call: 666489 after 3:00 p.m.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

First-floor apartment, consists of three bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, salon and a veranda. Central heating and first class finishing. Location: Shmeisani, near Al-Husseini Housing Project.

Contact: Tel. 44708

APARTMENT & VILLAS FOR RENT & FOR SALE

Furnished and unfurnished for sale or rent.

Tel. 816830 from 8:30 a.m. - 2 p.m.

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Consists of a bedroom, salon, dining room, sitting room, spacious kitchen, with central heating, private telephone, and modern furniture. To be rented on annual basis.

Location: Between the 7th and 8th circles behind the Near East Equipment Company.
Tel: 811911

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Ground-floor apartment consisting of two bedrooms, salon and dining room. Centrally heated with orchard.

Location: Jabal Amman, near the German embassy
Tel: 22794

APARTMENT FOR RENT OFFICES OR RESIDENCE...

Ground-floor apartment consists of three bedrooms. Centrally heated with garden, telephone and wall-to-wall carpeting.

Location: 5th Circle, on the main street.

Tel. 42707, 41941

FURNISHED HOUSE

First-floor fully-furnished house consists of three bedrooms, guest room, sitting room, dining room, two bathrooms, verandas, washing room, store on the roof, private entrance, and with garden, garage, water well and telephone. Centrally heated. Location: Shmeisani, behind Marriott Hotel.

Call Al Qasr Flowers, Tel. 667850, 665230

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

New de luxe furnished three bedroom flat, with spacious living room, two baths, two verandas, on ground-floor with garden and private central heating. Shmeisani near Tyoka Hotel.

Call: 669205 for more details

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Ground-floor independent apartment consists of two bedrooms, two bathrooms, spacious kitchen, salon and dining with garden, garage and washing room. Centrally heated. Location: Behind the Ministry of Industry & Commerce.

Tel. 661658

هكذا من الجيد

Central bankers to discuss controversy over BIS role

BASLE (R) — Central bankers meeting here Monday will find their agenda dominated by the controversy over the role of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in the current international debt problems.

The bank has become more visible to the public this year by coordinating emergency bridging finance for Hungary and Mexico. Some bankers have come to see the institution as holding the bridge while countries have often lengthy negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

At Monday's routine monthly meeting the central bankers will consider two new loan requests which have landed on the table from Yugoslavia and Argentina.

All four borrowing countries are in the process of arranging credit facilities from the IMF.

Many commercial bankers now see the BIS as playing the role of a

financial fire brigade. But some central bankers are concerned and believe the BIS must not be elevated to the status of an alternative to the IMF or a last resort "lender of last resort" and are wary of it taking on any political role.

Mr. Fritz Leutwiler, President of the BIS, who played a key part in securing the Hungarian finance, has landed at the centre of the controversy just 10 months after taking over the top job.

At a Swiss national bank press conference in Bern a week ago, Mr. Leutwiler said the world financial situation had deteriorated further in recent months.

He added, however: "Central banks and the BIS have in certain cases administered first aid, but they are not in a position to institute a long-term restructuring of deeply indebted countries."

One European central banker said the international banking

community should be quite clear that the two BIS operations so far this year were "banking solutions to banking problems" and should not be compared to the medium-term balance of payments aid and structural adjustments programmes provided by the IMF.

But however much some central bankers are anxious to play down the implications of their actions, many commercial bankers now see this BIS playing the role of financial fire brigade.

Mr. Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank (West German central bank), used the fire brigade analogy earlier this year but he too warned that central banks could not be relied on to extinguish every fire — or payments problem — that breaks out.

Commercial bankers say the two packages speedily assembled by the BIS this year helped calm financial markets and prevented a further reduction in credit to

Hungary and Mexico.

Mexico was already withdrawing a first \$600 million instalment of central bank finance, while the major industrial countries argued over their IMF quotas — the amounts they put into the lending pool — at its annual meeting in Toronto.

The BIS finds itself in its predicament because on the one hand it is a natural forum if emergency action is needed, but on the other it is anxious to maintain its integrity as a purely banking institution with no intention of following the IMF in demanding adjustments to a country's economic policy.

The less worried central bankers point out that there have been precedents for the credit granted Hungary and Mexico, which should in any case be seen in the context of the severe crisis.

The BIS granted Britain a \$3 billion credit in 1977 during the

sterling crisis, and helped out Portugal in 1976 and Turkey in 1978 with smaller flows of funds.

In the case of both Hungary and Mexico, the BIS has stressed that it views the loans as purely bridging finance until IMF facilities are in place.

In this way central bankers are assured their funds are going into economies under IMF supervision and at the same time keep themselves out of politics, European monetary sources say.

But Mr. Leutwiler did spark controversy at the BIS annual meeting last June when he said the loan to Hungary was a sign of confidence and should encourage commercial banks to stop withdrawing their deposits from Budapest.

Some central bankers felt the BIS should not tell commercial banks what to do and some had

reservations when Hungary's third \$300 million credit instalment came up for approval.

The more liberal bankers said the primary responsibility was to prevent a major banking crisis, especially in the case of Mexico, whose debt problems could have spread widely.

But the true test of the BIS's role will come with Yugoslavia's request, which, to the surprise of many bankers, is not for short-term funds but for a three-year credit.

European monetary sources say this would take the BIS one step further, clash with IMF financing and almost certainly require the consent of the BIS members' governments.

Argentina's request has political implications because the Falklands war delayed its debt repayments to British banks.

Study warns against oil crisis by '86

WASHINGTON (R) — A rise in oil demand could lead the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to increase oil prices sharply and spark another world oil crisis by 1986, according to a private study released Sunday.

The study, by the Cambridge Energy Research Associates of Cambridge, Massachusetts, says OPEC oil prices are multiplied several times by even a small increase in demand.

Written by Mr. Bijan Mossavar Rahmani, a former member of Iran's OPEC delegation, it says: "Even a small percentage increase in world primary energy consumption could lead to a much larger increase in world oil consumption, and ultimately to an explosion in demand for OPEC oil—one far greater than most analysts consider possible today."

It adds: "By as early as 1986, world demand for OPEC oil could recover to its pre-1980 level of about 30 million barrels a day—well within the shock zone in which even a short-lived disruption could set off the third oil price hike in less than a dozen years."

Worldwide demand for oil and other energy sources is expected to rise in the next few years as national economies climb out of recession.

The decline in world oil demand in recent years has been due mainly to the recession, not conservation efforts, says the study.

There has been little progress in developing new energy sources.

The report says another source of instability in world oil markets is possible further turmoil in the Gulf, where Iran and Iraq are at war.

W. Germany will reduce taxes

BONN (R) — West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg Monday said Chancellor Helmut Kohl's new government will reduce taxes by up to four billion marks (\$1.55 billion) annually from 1984.

In a radio interview Mr. Stoltenberg said the tax relief would be prepared by the new centre-right government after an anticipated victory in the general election called for next March.

"These will total up to four billion marks annually by today's estimates," he said. But he did not specify what form the tax concessions would take.

The necessary funds would come from a one per cent rise in Value Added Tax (VAT) to 14

per cent, which is included in next year's 253.8 billion mark (\$98.7 billion) budget.

The budget, approved by the new cabinet less than a month after taking power with a pledge to make economic revival its top priority, provides for 5.65 billion marks (\$2.19 billion) in increased revenue and spending cuts.

Mr. Stoltenberg said plans for compulsory loans paid to the government by high income earners would also be used to relieve the tax burden of small businesses and to boost investment.

Economic analysts have welcomed government plans to improve conditions for investment, consolidate budget finances, and curb welfare benefits.

But they have opposed the VAT increase and criticised plans to stimulate the flagging building industry with bridging loans to would-be home owners.

Mr. Stoltenberg said first reactions in the construction sector showed an increase in demand.

The minister, who has based his budget planning so far on a 1.5 per cent growth forecast, also expressed optimism that 1983 would bring first signs of an economic revival.

Mr. Stoltenberg, who took office describing the country's finances as catastrophic, said a further dramatic increase in unemployment could force the government to revise its borrowing targets upwards.

Portugal's president raises doubt over economic plans

LISBON (R) — The latest clash between Portugal's soldier-president and right-wing government has cast a shadow over plans for far-ranging economic reforms.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes Saturday night served notice that he would obstruct the government's economic legislation in the months ahead.

The ruling Democratic Alliance wants to raise new taxes and cut real wages next year and it hopes to push through economic measures it says are needed to prepare

for Portugal's entry into the European Community by 1985.

The government's top priority is a bill allowing private investment in banking, insurance, transport and ports.

The bill had been promised for later this month, together with another designed to attract foreign investment and appease local businessmen by relaxing Portugal's tough labour laws. The new law would make it easier for employers to lay off workers.

General Eanes, whose election

as president in 1980 was opposed by the government, went on television to warn the executive he would in future "exercise his veto powers far more rigorously."

If a bill is vetoed by the president, it has to be sent back to parliament. If parliament approves it again, the president has to sign it.

In his speech, General Eanes made it clear that he was furious about Portugal's new constitution, which severely limits his right to dismiss the government.

Bolivian president orders emergency economic package

LA PAZ (R) — Left-wing President Hernan Siles Zuazo Saturday night announced an emergency economic package, including a 300 per cent rise in the price of petrol, designed to pull Bolivia out of deep financial crisis.

In a two-hour speech broadcast across the nation, he announced the re-establishment of a single exchange rate with the dollar, granted wage increases to low-paid workers and raised the price of meat and poultry.

The package, contained in 30 presidential decrees, also provided for the introduction of workers' co-partnership in all state-owned firms.

President Siles Zuazo, who took office last month after military rulers stepped down in the face of the economic crisis, told the people that his coalition government was now forced to adopt a series of unpopular measures.

He said it would mean sacrifices for Bolivians, but in a more just manner than in the past.

Tanzania resumes talks with IMF

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Socialist Tanzania has swallowed a bitter pill and resumed talks with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) on ways of nursing its economy off the critical list.

President Julius Nyerere, who has championed Third World opposition to IMF and World Bank policies, told a ruling revolutionary party congress last month that Tanzania was now negotiating seriously with both institutions.

The decision to resume talks reflected the gravity of the problems facing Tanzania, whose foreign exchange reserves have shrunk to seldom more than three days' import cover, Western diplomats said.

Factories are closing down for want of foreign exchange to buy spare parts and what little plant there is operates at only 30-50 per cent of capacity, the veteran socialist leader said in a state-of-the-nation message.

Agricultural output of both food and cash crops — 90 per cent of the 18-million population are farmers — is low and falling and a mushrooming bureaucracy in state enterprises and civil service is consuming the country's wealth, he said.

"We need help from international sources. We know it and the world knows it but negotiation is one thing, agreement is another," President Nyerere said, alluding to the World Bank and IMF talks.

The IMF has lent Tanzania no money since 1981 when talks on a \$200 million loan broke down because the government would not carry out reforms sought by the fund.

Officially-organised demonstrations were held here during protracted talks on the resumption of negotiations.

World Bank funding of 43 projects was recently suspended for four months when Tanzania fell behind in its repayments.

Tanzania is also resisting reforms stipulated by the bank as a condition for loans to finance imports, bank sources said.

Tanzania is seeking a total \$390 million from the IMF and World Bank over the next three years but it still very far from agreement with either institution on conditions.

These include two measures which could prove politically very unpopular — a devaluation of the shilling by more than 100 per cent and the end of subsidies on maize meal, the staple food, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said the IMF wanted

the shilling to be devalued from the current rate of 9.2 shillings to the dollar to between 25-35 shillings to the U.S. unit, a move President Nyerere is known to strongly oppose.

This would ease pressure on the balance of payments current account deficit, which rose to \$548 million in 1980 from \$35 million in 1970, World Bank figures show.

Lifting of the maize meal subsidy, as the World Bank wants, would result in a four-fold increase in the retail price of the commodity, the sources said.

In addition the World Bank is seeking major reforms of the economy, which is dominated by 450 state-owned enterprises which manufacture everything from buses to beer.

"What we're talking about are major changes in the Tanzanian economy. These changes, if instituted, would create waves throughout the economic and social sectors and Tanzania simply does not have the depth of qualified personnel to manage that situation," a World Bank official

said after recent talks here.

While there is common ground on the gravity of the problems, Tanzania and the World Bank and IMF are sharply at odds over their origin.

In 1967, when President Nyerere proclaimed his political ideology of "socialism and self-reliance," Tanzania received \$10 million of foreign aid a year.

Today it receives \$600 million annually, more than any other country in Africa, and diplomatic sources said that some Western donors are becoming reluctant to lend any more.

A confidential World Bank document, made available to Reuters, says it is "beyond doubt that domestic policies are largely responsible for the current economic crisis."

President Nyerere has acknowledged that there have been "some mistakes" in implementing socialist policies but says there are four main reasons for the problems:

— The cost of imports going up while the price for commodity exports has gone down.

— The 1975 break-up of the East African Community grouping Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. This meant that Dar Es Salaam had to invest heavily in previously-shared services such as railways, airlines, ports and telecommunications.

— The 1978 invasion of north-west Tanzania by Uganda and the resulting war which cost more than \$400 million, the president said.

— Natural disasters such as drought and floods to which the whole region is susceptible.

The World Bank study said that these factors cost Tanzania \$1.7 billion, equivalent to three years' export earnings and close to the \$2.1 billion foreign debt.

Since independence Tanzania has introduced universal primary education, free health care and water in every village but the World Bank and IMF believe these projects were too ambitious and costly to maintain.

Such socialist measures are what President Nyerere calls internal factors, or "the problems of success."

HOROSCOPE not received

THE Daily Crossword by Gert S. Harris

ACROSS	34 Witch of —	60 Purses	29 Burstyn
1 Jumble	35 Scoria	62 Holy woman: abbr.	or Drew
5 Overpower	36 Ararat's group	63 Cat —	30 Indian
10 Norse name	37 "It's — to tell a lie"	64 To — (perfectly)	31 "Turanod," for one
15 Weapon	38 Southern beauty	65 Separate	32 More nature
18 Eastern teacher	40 Adam —	66 — down (muted)	33 Accomplish, old style
17 Wild pansy	41 Electric unit	67 Russia	38 Finest effort
19 Smooth-spoken	42 Celebration		39 Ike's command
20 Uraeus	43 Cylindrical muscle	1 Laughing sound	40 Root vegetable
21 Ropes for vaqueros	44 Enamors	2 God of war	42 Polly
22 Loch — monster	45 Tyke	3 Cookie	43 Holiday show
23 Relative	46 Ger.	4 Pronoun	44 Certain finger
24 A — U	47 Final	5 Black bucks	45 Witness
26 Cause	48 Rhinoceros	6 Lei	46 Forever, to poets
	49 Nautical term	7 He loves: Lat.	47 Not standing
		8 Butte	50 Maiden drink
		9 Keep	51 Palo —
		10 Nourishing	52 Fortune teller
		11 Govern	54 "— clock scholar"
		12 Showy flower	55 Precipitation
		13 Chicago team	56 Cave dwellers
		18 More sincere	57 Indians
		23 Soon	58 River in France
		25 Give — try	61 — de Cologne
		26 Loved ones	
		27 Start	
		28 "Swan Lake" name	

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. Jumble, 5. Overpower, 10. Norse name, 15. Weapon, 18. Eastern teacher, 17. Wild pansy, 19. Smooth-spoken, 20. Uraeus, 21. Ropes for vaqueros, 22. Loch — monster, 23. Relative, 24. A — U, 26. Cause, 34. Witch of —, 35. Scoria, 36. Ararat's group, 37. "It's — to tell a lie", 38. Southern beauty, 40. Adam —, 41. Electric unit, 42. Celebration, 43. Cylindrical muscle, 44. Enamors, 45. Tyke, 46. Ger., 47. Final, 48. Rhinoceros, 49. Nautical term, 60. Purses, 62. Holy woman: abbr., 63. Cat —, 64. To — (perfectly), 65. Separate, 66. — down (muted), 67. Russia, 1. Laughing sound, 2. God of war, 3. Cookie, 4. Pronoun, 5. Black bucks, 6. Lei, 7. He loves: Lat., 8. Butte, 9. Keep, 10. Nourishing, 11. Govern, 12. Showy flower, 13. Chicago team, 18. More sincere, 23. Soon, 25. Give — try, 26. Loved ones, 27. Start, 28. "Swan Lake" name.

DOWN: 1. Jumble, 5. Overpower, 10. Norse name, 15. Weapon, 18. Eastern teacher, 17. Wild pansy, 19. Smooth-spoken, 20. Uraeus, 21. Ropes for vaqueros, 22. Loch — monster, 23. Relative, 24. A — U, 26. Cause, 34. Witch of —, 35. Scoria, 36. Ararat's group, 37. "It's — to tell a lie", 38. Southern beauty, 40. Adam —, 41. Electric unit, 42. Celebration, 43. Cylindrical muscle, 44. Enamors, 45. Tyke, 46. Ger., 47. Final, 48. Rhinoceros, 49. Nautical term, 60. Purses, 62. Holy woman: abbr., 63. Cat —, 64. To — (perfectly), 65. Separate, 66. — down (muted), 67. Russia, 1. Laughing sound, 2. God of war, 3. Cookie, 4. Pronoun, 5. Black bucks, 6. Lei, 7. He loves: Lat., 8. Butte, 9. Keep, 10. Nourishing, 11. Govern, 12. Showy flower, 13. Chicago team, 18. More sincere, 23. Soon, 25. Give — try, 26. Loved ones, 27. Start, 28. "Swan Lake" name.

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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

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"I always shop there... they have the lowest high prices in town!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAHNE
CABIS
REDAIM
TRYGEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surplus answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ERUPT, CAMEO, CHERUB, GAMBIT
Answer: A four-letter swear word often heard in legal circles—"OATH"

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

WORLD

Moscow parade holds no surprises

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said after a Red Square military parade Sunday that the Soviet Union would deal a "crushing retaliatory strike" to any aggressor.

Speaking at a Kremlin reception after the traditional Nov. 7 parade, Mr. Brezhnev said: "Our might and vigilance will cool, I think, the hotheads of some imperialist politicians."

He mentioned no Western leader or country by name but his comments, published by TASS news agency, were clearly directed at the United States and the Reagan administration.

Earlier at the military parade marking the 65th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov accused the United States and its allies of launching a "political, ideological and economic offensive against Socialism."

Mr. Brezhnev, 75, said it was not in the tradition of the Soviet Communist Party or the Soviet people to retreat before the offensive which the "imperialists" had unleashed.

The belligerent tone of the language was unusual for Mr. Brezhnev and appeared to be part of a new tough anti-U.S. line which he set in a major speech in armed forces leaders on Oct. 27.

Several heads of diplomatic missions attended the Kremlin reception but it was not immediately clear which Western ambassadors, if any, were present to hear Mr. Brezhnev's comments.

Mr. Brezhnev, giving his traditional speech from the roof of the Lenin mausoleum, criticized the ranks of troops massed in Moscow's Red Square to increase their vigilance.

For the first time, ambassadors of most NATO member countries, including Australia, boycotted the Red Square parade in protest at the Oct. 27 Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

NATO members whose envoys attended the celebrations included Greece, Turkey, Norway and Denmark.

Trudeau's visit to France to begin thaw in relations

PARIS (R) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau arrives in France Sunday to begin a three-day visit which diplomatic sources say should be the first step in a thawing of relations between the two countries after the Oct. 27 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The visit, which Trudeau will spend most of his time in Paris, is expected to be the first of a series of high-level exchanges between the two countries.

Trudeau is expected to meet with French President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Mauroy, and to discuss the situation in Afghanistan and the role of Canada in the world.

The visit is also expected to be a good opportunity for Trudeau to discuss the situation in the Middle East and the role of Canada in the region.

Trudeau is expected to leave Paris on Wednesday for a visit to the French coast and to the French town of Antibes.

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Mr. Brezhnev stood with his fur-hatted politburo colleagues on top of the mausoleum for the full two hours of the rally in spite of a temperature well below zero and a biting wind.

He took occasional fortifying sips of a hot drink and wore tinted spectacles against the glare of a bright winter sun.

He required only slight physical support from an aide as he mounted the steps leading to the top of the mausoleum.

Western military experts said there were few surprises in the collection of tanks, artillery and rockets that rumbled past.

The experts said novelties included a new model of an armoured personnel carrier featuring a modified gun turret seen up to now only in Afghanistan.

They said the Soviet armed forces also displayed for the first time publicly a new type of SA-8 surface-to-air missile.

Parents of kidnapped to appeal for mercy from Matabeleland gunmen

HARARE (R) — In a bid to break four months of silence and make contact with gunmen who seized six young foreign tourists four months ago, pleas for mercy by their parents will be broadcast throughout Zimbabwe this week.

The move, which carries a mark of desperation, was suggested by the United States, Britain and Australia, whose nationals were kidnapped by political dissidents in the restive province of Matabeleland on July 23.

The gunmen left a note with a series of political demands but in the 100 days and more since, nothing more has been heard.

There have been many rumours of sightings. None has produced anything and security sources admit there has been no contact between the fugitives and more than 2,000 troops pursuing them through the scorching wilderness of western Zimbabwe.

The tape messages, made by the

parents of the six captives and being broadcast in English, Shona and Sindebele, contain appeals for mercy from the gunmen and pleas for help from the ordinary people of Zimbabwe.

The government has agreed to broadcast them over the state-owned Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC), and nationwide transmissions start on Wednesday, a spokesman said.

The tourists, seized by about 12 gunmen on the road between Victoria Falls and Bulawayo, are Britons James Greenwell, 18, and Martin Hodgson, 35, Americans Brett Baldwin and Kevin Ellis, both 23, and Tony Bajetz, 25, and William Butler, 31, of Australia.

Other members of the safari holiday party were left with a scribbled note demanding the release from prison of Dumiso Dabengwa and Lt. Gen. Lookout Masuku, top figures of the opposition ZAPU Party accused of treason.

Tibetan spiritual leader wants dialogue with China

NEW DELHI (R) — The Dalai Lama, Tibet's exiled spiritual leader, said he wanted to maintain a dialogue with Peking to improve the condition of his people.

The Dalai Lama, who has been living in India since an abortive rebellion against Chinese rule in 1959, said there had been positive changes in Chinese administration of Tibet over the past three years.

The 47-year-old Buddhist leader told reporters in New Delhi that the Chinese government was eager for contact with him "and naturally I want to contact the Peking government."

Asked if he wanted to head direct negotiations with the Peking leadership, he replied: "Of course, when the time comes I would like to meet and discuss."

But he declined to say when such a meeting might take place. "Wait, you will see later," he added.

"Since 1979, we have sent three delegations as fact-finding missions (to Tibet), then another delegation three months ago went to China, Peking," he said. "Their talks were of an exploratory nature, so we are just starting."

Wearing simple robes in a Delhi hotel room, the Dalai Lama said the latest delegation had been well received in Peking.

"The Chinese are showing a keen interest to talk and their reception was good," he told the small group of journalists.

Asked if he was planning new contacts, he said: "Oh yes, we will continue our present contacts."

This would be through the Chinese embassy in Delhi or by sending further delegations to Peking.

The Dalai Lama, regarded by followers as the "god-king" ruler of Tibet, lives in exile in the Indian town of Dharmasala in the Himalayan foothills.

He has recently completed trips to Asia, the Soviet Union and Western Europe, including a meeting with Pope John Paul at the Vatican.

He said he did not think a trip to China and Tibet was necessary at present, "but when I feel it would be worthwhile to see with my own eyes, then I will go."

The Dalai Lama said the positive changes included more emphasis being placed on the learning of Tibetan.

But he felt that improvements should still be made in the food, housing, education and health of the people.

Since 1979 the present leadership in China had been following "a more moderate, more reasonable, more open-minded attitude," he remarked.

He said he could count on the support of 99 per cent of Tibetans, adding: "I regard myself as a free spokesman for the Tibetan people. So if the inside situation is not good, I must say so accordingly. If things get better, I will express it."

The Dalai Lama crossed into India on March 31, 1959, after a gruelling journey across the Himalayas. He said his relations with India were very deep.

Deportation of British national upsets London

LONDON (R) — Britain has expressed concern to Israel over the deportation of a British scientist teaching in a university in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the Israeli authorities had refused to renew 25-year-old Mark Cheverton's residence permit because he declined to sign a declaration saying he would not give support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"We took the matter up with the Israeli government and asked them to reconsider their decision," he said. "We're seriously concerned they have not done so and have forced him to leave."

"We're surprised at what appears to be an attempt under the guise of the security regulations to force British nationals and other expatriates to sign what amounts to a political declaration."

Such action could only further embitter feelings in the West Bank and harm the Middle East peace process, the spokesman said.

Mr. Cheverton, who taught biology for two months at Bethlehem university, arrived back in Britain Saturday and said: "I have no links whatsoever with the PLO. My reason for refusing to sign was that it was a political statement and I do not wish to involve myself in the politics of the region."

Mr. Cheverton, who taught biology for two months at Bethlehem university, arrived back in Britain Saturday and said: "I have no links whatsoever with the PLO. My reason for refusing to sign was that it was a political statement and I do not wish to involve myself in the politics of the region."

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Carrillo's resignation paves way for younger leaders

MADRID (R) — The resignation of Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo has opened the way for a new generation to take over from the party's old guard.

Mr. Carrillo, 67, was the last political party leader who fought in Spain's 1936-39 Civil War. He stepped down Saturday following the Communists' weak performance in last month's general elections.

He is expected to be replaced by Asturian Miner Gerardo Iglesias, 30 years his junior.

The Communists won only 3.8 per cent of the vote and the number of seats they held in parliament fell from 23 to four.

But party sources said divisions within the party's executive committee might have precipitated his departure.

Opponents inside the party have said his tactics and behaviour were responsible for the party's electoral slump.

Shortly after his resignation was made public Saturday Mr. Carrillo said he would continue to work for the party and would not give up his seat in parliament.

Mr. Carrillo's 50-year public career, during which he switched from Soviet-style Marxism to Eurocommunist independence from Moscow, has been chequered by controversy.

He has been haunted by allegations that when he was in charge of security for Madrid during the Civil War he was responsible for the massacre of 12,000 prisoners on the outskirts of the city.

He has denied responsibility for the massacre but acknowledges he gave orders for the prisoners to be moved from Madrid.

After the Civil War he spent years in exile, returning to Spain secretly in 1976 after the death of Gen. Franco.

Gerardo Iglesias, 37, nominated as Mr. Carrillo's successor, is a party leader from the mining region of Asturias in northern Spain who was imprisoned during the Franco era.

Party sources say if he fails to win approval as the new party leader, the next candidate could be Nicolas Sartorius.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Combat effectiveness of U.S., Soviet arms to be assessed

WASHINGTON (R) — A new Defence Department intelligence analysis will leave for Israel soon to begin assessing the effectiveness of the U.S. and Soviet weapons used in the recent fighting in Lebanon, officials say.

The officials said Andrew Marshall, a senior aide in Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's office, will leave for Israel in a few weeks to make preparations for follow-up visits by U.S. senior chiefs at the invitation of the Israeli government.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN